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8 October 1985

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COMORO ISLANDS

BRIEFS

GUARD MEETING TRIAL--Thirty-four people accused of involvement in the mutiny of the Comorian presidential guard last 8 March could go on trial on 25 July. Another trial has already taken place in the archipelago, that of Sergeant "Rambo" Anouar, a former member of the guard who had taken to the bush. He appeared before a Moroni court with three of his alleged accomplices, including the political secretary of the opposition Front Democratique, Moustafa Said Cheikh. The others were named as Said Mohamed Jafar, known as "Guedi," and one Aissaf. "Rambo" was sentenced to 3 years in jail for absconding, and the other three for one month, although all denied any part in the sergeant's flight. All apart from "Rambo" are also due to stand trial for alleged involvement in the mutiny, which they similarly deny. [Text] [Paris INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 27 Jul 85 p 4]

CSO: 3400/1061

GHANA

BRIEFS

FUND FOR DETAINEES--The Ghana Bar Association has set up a Human Rights Fund for the maintenance of the families and dependent of known Ghanaians detained since the beginning of the 31st December Revolution. A statement signed by the Secretary of the Board of Trustees of the Human Rights Fund of the Bar Association said the continued absence of the detained who are the bread-winners of their families have broken up homes and thrown their children out of school. "Others cannot enter secondary schools because they have no financial support, added the statement. The statement appealed to the general public to support the fund. Beneficiaries under the Human Rights Fund include Kankam Da Costa, one time Central Regional Minister detained since January 1982, Obeng Manu, a Kumasi barrister, Sam Okudzeto, an Accra barrister and Tommy Thompson, publisher of the FREE PRESS, all detained last month. Also on the list of beneficiaries are 13 more people detained at various times since January 1982. [Text] [London TALKING DRUMS in English 2 Sep 85 p 22]

NAMES OF DETAINEES--The Ghana Bar Association has released a list of the names of Ghanaians who have been detained by the military government since its inception on December 31, 1981. These are Kankam Da Costa, former Central Regional Minister detained since January 1982, Dan Nii Oku, E.Y. Agyepong, David Korley, Appiah Amankwah, Nai Abundau Quaye IV, Timoty Kwasi Asa, Alhaji Abubakari Musa and A.K. Twumasi Afriyie since 1983. Others detained since 1984 are: Adimah Tetteh, Emmanuel Narh, Ahmed Malik and George Darko. The rest are Sam Okudzeto, Obeng Manu, Tommy Thompson and Alhaji T.D. Damba. [Text] [London TALKING DRUMS in English 2 Sep 85 p 22]

CSO: 3400/1217

KENYA

LARGE AMOUNT OF GUNS TAKEN FROM SOUTH NYANZA DISTRICT

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 30 Aug 85 p 11

[Text]

THIS Saturday marks the deadline to what has turned out to be a rather bizarre campaign: the amnesty to surrender illegal guns in South Nyanza District. What started out as an ordinary exercise developed into a campaign which pointed to a serious and widely spread problem. By the time of our going to press this week, over 500 guns had been handed over to the administration. It was anyone's guess how many more were still being hidden.

It all started out early in June when about 100 policemen combing through the district on a special operation unearthed eight home-made gun "factories". A few days later, the team had confiscated 40 such home-made guns which included crude pistols and rifles. By the middle of the month, 22 people had been arrested and charged with the illegal manufacturing of the weapons. The provincial administration then declared an amnesty for all those who had illegal weapons in their possession to surrender them to the local officials by the end of July at no risk of prosecution. The amnesty was later extended by President Daniel arap Moi to August 31.

Initially, there was only a trickle. Then the guns really started coming in as their illegal owners took advantage of the amnesty. Daily reports in the press said the guns were being handed in in scores to chiefs and district officers especially in Ndhiwa, Migori and Macalder divisions. By early this week as the deadline approached, the guns were still coming in.

At the beginning of the exercise, it appeared that the main problem was one of home-made guns. As the weapons began to come in, however, it soon became clear that many of those being

handed in were not crude home-made types but sophisticated patented ones. Despite what appeared to casual observers as a massive response to the government's amnesty, the local administration felt there were many more weapons still hidden in the area.

South Nyanza lies on the corner of the country where the Kenya-Tanzania and Kenya Uganda borders join and has been the scene of several bloody clashes between the Luo and Kuria tribes in the past. It also has had a high incidence of stock rustling both between the resident tribes and across the borders. Police and administration officials say a feeling of insecurity among the residents may have contributed to the manufacturing of home-made guns. The government has been assuring people there that it was providing enough security to make it unnecessary for anyone to make or retain illegal arms for legitimate protection of either their families or property.

Police say the patented weapons found their way into the area following the 1979 war in Uganda when former dictator Idi Amin was overthrown by the combined forces of Tanzanian army and Uganda guerrillas. Whatever the case, the numbers of guns so far recovered was high enough to be a potential cause of a serious breach of the peace and security.

While security and law enforcement agencies were still concerned about how many of the illegal guns may still be hidden in South Nyanza, they have reason enough to also worry about how many have filtered through there to other parts of the country. Gun-related crimes in the country have been on the increase, prompting President Moi to publicly

express concern on a number of occasions recently. Over the past two months, for instance, at least 23 people have been reported killed in shooting incidents all over the country. In all, 51 incidents involving guns have been reported over the same period. The most gruesome of the incidents took place only Tuesday last week in Mombasa and Naivasha. An assailant walked into a doctor's clinic in Mombasa and shot Dr. Kanti Shah dead. A man was later arrested and charged with the crime. In Naivasha the same day, a police officer shot dead four of his colleagues before killing himself. ■

CSO: 3400/1214

KENYA

COFFEE BOARD REQUESTS HIGHER QUOTA ALLOCATION

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 30 Aug 85 p 19

[Text] ONE of the major concerns expressed by Kenya coffee growers during last week's annual coffee conference in Nairobi, was the restriction of coffee sales to the international market on a quota basis imposed by the International Coffee Organisation in London. The chairman of the Coffee Board of Kenya (CBK) which hosted the conference, Mr. Stephen Michoma, told the delegates that the situation was so serious that both growers and the Kenyan Christian community needed to pray for the Kenyan delegates who will in September attend the annual ICO meeting in London where Kenya will request for a bigger quota allocation for its coffee exports.

During the last coffee year (1983/84) which was being reviewed by the conference, the country produced a record 129,625 metric tonnes of coffee (an increase by over 50 per cent over the previous year) while the ICO quota allocation for Kenya remained 83,451 tonnes or about 1.3 million bags. When Kenya goes to the ICO meeting in September, the delegates will be negotiating for about two million bags export quota allocation. Michoma told the delegates that compounded to the problem of his board being unable to sell all the coffee produced each year, there was the problem of carry-over stocks which remained unsold and yet growers had to be paid for them by the board. During the 1983/84 crop year, 56,326 tonnes of coffee remained unsold and were carried over to the following coffee year while the ICO export quota for Kenya remained relatively unchanged, Michoma pointed out. Owing to the

carry-over of stocks, the CBK was hit by serious financial constraints and had to ask for an increased overdraft in order to run its affairs for 15 consecutive months. The government approved the overdraft increase from shs. 180 million to shs. 360 million. The government further authorised the board to borrow shs. 592 million from overseas lenders in order to pay the final coffee payout to the farmers. Said Michoma: "The problem of carry-over stocks will be with us for some time and we shall have to borrow to keep up with the final payments to farmers."

Michoma expressed concern over the delay in processing coffee payments to farmers in the co-operative sector and hoped that such delays would be minimised. During the year under review, five interim and final payments were made to growers amounting to £235.35 million out of the gross realisation of £259.2 million. Michoma told the minister for agriculture, Mr. William Odongo Omamo, who opened the conference, that coffee growers were particularly concerned over the government's apparent inaction over the various resolutions they had passed during the various coffee conferences in the districts. Coffee farmers have over the last decade been passing resolutions calling for the abolition of the county council cess levied from coffee as well as the abolition of export tax. Among the other resolutions passed this year included one calling for the government to control and subsidise agricultural chemicals and fertilisers. Another asked the government to urge the Kenya Power and Lighting Company to

intensify the electrification of coffee factories in rural areas while another called for the abolition of income tax on co-operative societies.

While the government was fully committed to supporting coffee growers, Omamo told the delegates they should refrain from making resolutions which "were revolving in the orbit" and hence could not be acted upon. ■

CSO: 3400/1214

KENYA

FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES EXAMINED

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 30 Aug 85 pp 16-18

[Text]

WITH agriculture as the backbone of Kenya's economy, it is not surprising that the country has one of the largest food processing industries in the East and Central African region. Food processing concerns in the country range from grain milling, meat and dairy products, oils and fats, bread baking, confectionery and sugar processing to canned fish and vegetables. In the past six years, the industry has shown a remarkably steady growth, reaching a rate of over 7 per cent annually in the past two years.

Being principally dependent on agricultural output for its raw materials, the food processing industry is expected to be highly vulnerable to effects of drought which affect food production. In Kenya, the industry has tended to be fairly adaptable, turning to imported raw materials in the event of scarcity at home. Following the 1980 drought, the food processing industry showed a substantial depression, picking up the following year. Since then, it has been riding the wave's crest. A government plan to encourage increased food production in 1981 through higher prices to farmers paid dividends. By the end of the year, the aggregate output of the food industries had gone up by 10.4 per cent, as compared to the much lower 4.9 per cent increase realised the previous year.

By the end of 1982, the net output of the industry had gone well ahead of the targetted figures. A phenomenal increase of 15.8 per cent was achieved in the output of meat and dairy products, attributed to the improved rainfall and pastures which facilitated increase in

deliveries of cattle to the Kenya Meat Commission and milk to the Kenya Co-operative Creameries. Beef production alone rose by 16.3 per cent from 8,410 tonnes in 1981 to 9,783 tonnes in 1982. Besides the better pastures, a major contributory factor to this high production was the high demand, especially for canned beef, the sales of which rose nearly two and a half times from 900 tonnes in 1981 to 2,073 tonnes in 1982. Exports of meat products rose by almost 50 per cent from 1,890 tonnes to 2,828 tonnes in 1981 and 1982, respectively. Liquid milk output from KCC rose from 222.9 million litres to 250 million litres in the same period, resulting in a decline in milk import figures of 1981.

Other sectors of the food processing industry that achieved remarkable output included canned fruits and vegetables, ghee and fats which realised an overall increase of about 7 per cent following a decrease of 7.7 per cent in 1981. Exports of canned vegetables and fruits totalled 27,865 tonnes, representing a growth of 33.3 per cent over 1981. At the same time imports of these items dropped significantly. But not all fields of food processing were having a success story. Milled rice output fell from 22,200 tonnes in 1981 to 19,400 in 1982. Maize and wheat flour production showed little development, although there was an increase of 32 per cent in the output of baked bread alone. In spite of improved weather conditions in 1982, sugar production was affected by a decline in area under cane, poor transport facilities and lack of adequate credit facilities for outgrowers. As a result, white

and refined sugar production declined from 367,600 tonnes in 1981 to 353,300 tonnes in 1982. To meet the local demand, 2,200 tonnes of refined sugar, worth shs.1,960,000, were imported in 1982 as compared to 1,800 tonnes in 1981.

In spite of the drought conditions experienced in the country over parts of 1983 and 1984, the food processing industry in general has continued to thrive, though some sectors have shown substantial decline. In 1982, the enterprises engaged in food processing showed an overall growth rate of 5.8 per cent compared to 3.2 per cent in 1982. By the end of last year, the growth rate had risen to 7.3 per cent.

Meat production has continued a high performance over this period. In 1983, production went up to 18,050 tonnes, mainly because of high domestic demand. Exports of canned meat and meat products, however, fell to 1,748 tonnes. Following the prolonged drought, many stock-keepers were anxious to sell off their animals rather than lose them. Consequently, production went up significantly to 28,000 tonnes in 1984, while exports almost doubled to 3,897 tonnes. Milk production which had risen to 304 million tonnes in 1983, however, declined to 197 million tonnes in 1984 as a result of the drought. While there had been a marked increase in the production of ghee and whole dried milk the previous year, a total of 46 million tonnes of dried milk had to be imported in 1984 to make up for the fall in production.

Enterprises dealing in grain milling, canned vegetables, fruit and vegetable juices also had a hard time as a result of the drought. The combined effects of drought and high prices of milled flour appeared to affect both the production of and the demand for maize and wheat meal, and their production fell by 12.6 per cent in 1983. This trend followed through 1984. But while wheatmeal production continued to fall from 222 tonnes in 1983 to 202 tonnes in 1984, maize flour output slightly went up from 228 tonnes to 302 tonnes in the same period. Production of edible fats and canned fruits maintained a steady upward trend through the period, but that of canned vegetables, fruit and vegetable juices showed a

significant decline over the two years. This was mainly attributed to the adverse weather conditions, although the closure of the Pan African Vegetable Mills at Naivasha was believed to have had an effect too.

Sugar production, which had seriously declined in 1982 began picking up in 1983, mainly as a result of better producer prices and improved cane transportation facilities. By the end of 1984, production was 23.6 per cent up. Minor decreases were, however, recorded in the production of confectioneries, chocolates and gums. This trend seems to have been reversed. The House of Manji, one of the leading confectionery firms in the country, early

this week announced that it was in the process of exporting 120 tonnes of its products to Djibouti in a deal worth about shs.1.8 million. In announcing the deal, the firm's chairman, Mr. Madatali Manji, may also have given an insight into one of the problems that plague the confectionery industry in the country. He told the minister for commerce and industry, Mr. Peter Okondo, that confectioners were having problems marketing their products due to a flood of the domestic market with illegally imported products, citing foreign breakfast cereals as an example. He mentioned Mombasa as one of the areas where they were worst hit by this illegal competition.

One area that has shown little growth over the past few years has been the production of food drinks — beer, spirits and mineral waters (soda). Production of spirits, which stood at 460,000 litres in 1980, went up to an all time high in 1981 when it reached 610,000 litres. Since then, it has remained at around 500,000 litres. Mineral waters stood at 142 million litres in 1980 and steadily climbed up to 150.8 million in 1981. By 1983, production had fallen sharply to 118.8 million litres, picking up again to 137 million last year.

The most interesting statistics are in beer production. As far back as 1978, beer production in the country stood at 220 million litres. Slowly, production crawled up to 233 million in 1982, falling back 217 million in 1983, a point lower than 1978 level. By last year it had picked up again to 230 litres, which was still below the 1982 production. It would appear that

even the opening up of Kenya Breweries' new plant in Kisumu has not yet had much impact on beer production in the country.

Besides unfair competition with illegally imported goods, imports of certain raw materials have been a major constraint for some of the food processing concerns in the country. This has been especially so among manufacturers of edible vegetable oils. East Africa Industries Limited, the country's largest producer of edible oils, for instance, spent about shs.250 million to import 65,000 tonnes of oil in 1983 to make Kimbo, Cowboy and Blue Bank margarine. In an effort to solve the problem, EAI, in conjunction with the Kenya Seed Company, last year began a pilot project to promote the production of rape seed in the country as an alternative source of oil. The company spent about shs.20 million in 1984 on the project in 1984 and is reported to be still looking into other alternative sources of oil; including groundnuts and coconut. Sources in the industry say that if Kenya's current requirements for edible oils were locally produced it would save the country up to shs.500 million in foreign exchange annually. ■

CSO: 3400/1214

8 October 1985

KENYA

SOME KANU YOUTHWINGERS JAILED

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 30 Aug 85 pp 9-10

[Text]

WHAT started out as a commendable job by Kanu youthwingers to assist the police in stamping out crime has apparently turned sour. Last week, it was reported from Machakos that some youthwingers in the district had been jailed for violent acts during their anti-crime campaigns in the district while others were still awaiting trial for either the same acts or other crimes.

The same week that youthwingers were reported to have been arrested in Machakos, in Kisii, an assistant minister for labour, Mr. Chris Obure, warned youthwingers against harassing innocent people. Obure charged that the youthwingers were misusing their powers to harass people instead of assisting the local administration in their task of maintaining law and order. And early this month, the Narok district executive committee complained to the minister of state in the office of the president, Mr. Justus ole Tipis, that youthwingers in the district were creating problems. In response Tipis told Narok youthwingers that the party expected them to co-operate with regular security forces to fight crime. Despite these warnings, the government has not been able to tame the activities of Kanu youthwingers. Kanu branches have been unable to keep records of what are considered to be genuine youthwingers and their activities. The question of their identification notwithstanding, party youthwingers have no legal powers to arrest or detain anybody. Those powers rest with the police. In a situation where anybody can pose as a Kanu youthwinger and demand to arrest individuals or

search their premises without valid authority, members of the public cannot help but be suspicious. Ideally, youthwingers are supposed to accompany the police in their missions but more often

than not the youthwingers have opted to make lone hunts for criminals under the instigation of politicians.

The Nakuru district Kanu chairman, Mr. Kariuki Chotara, was recently reported to have ordered a team of youthwingers from the Naivasha sub-branch to be deployed in the Mai Mahiu trading centre to help fight crime and arrest those involved. Chotara did not say whether the youthwingers were to assist the police or to carry out their mission on their own. A month earlier Chotara had ordered youthwingers to hunt for an alleged rich agitator from Central Province who was said to have been pouring money in the area to undermine politicians. In Mombasa it was reported that the district Kanu chairman, Mr. Shariff Nassir, threatened to send Kanu youthwingers to Kongowea and Kisauni to mount a door-to-door campaign to root out criminals. Such statements have not only encouraged youthwingers to overstep their bounds but have served to confuse the public as to who should mount raids for criminals.

The newly elected Kanu national chairman, Mr. Okiki Amayo, said last week that Kanu headquarters was preparing policy guidelines on how to tame youthwingers. Amayo said the decision "follows complaints from various corners of the republic that youthwingers are harassing members of the public". Said

Amayo, "There has to be a clear way under which Kanu youth operate and Kanu headquarters will soon issue a policy statement on the matter". He, however, insisted, like many politicians and administrators, that the youthwingers have done a good job. In an interview with *The Weekly Review* this week, Amayo said, "We cannot close our eyes to the good work of the youth but we should also listen to the complaints of the members of the public". On the Machakos arrests Amayo saw nothing wrong in criminals being arrested whether they were youthwingers or not. He would not however say when the guidelines to tame youthwingers would come out. On whether youthwingers make consultations with the regular police force before staging swoops for suspected criminals, Amayo declined to comment, so did the police commissioner, Mr. Bernard Njiiru, both of whom were reached for comment on telephone. ■

CSO: 3400/1214

8 October 1985

KENYA

BRIEFS

FOREIGN FUNDS DISAFFIRMED--Two weeks ago, the minister for planning and national development, Dr. Robert Ouko, told a public gathering that large amounts of money are being poured into Nyanza Province to divide local leaders and that political squabbles in the province are being caused by leaders serving the interests of outsiders. Ouko did not elaborate. This week, Ouko's fellow minister from the province, the minister for agriculture and livestock development, Mr. William Odongo Omamo, refuted Ouko's claim and said that no foreign money was circulating in his Bondo constituency or anywhere else in Luoland. Even though he did not refer directly to Ouko, there was no doubt, about his target, for Omamo said that he had read the reports of foreign money with utter astonishment and dismay. Some people, he said, were introducing a new brand of divisive politics among the Luo community. Omamo challenged "whoever" made the statement about money to name its source or substantiate that it is being used to divide Nyanza leaders. Omamo's remarks were similar to those made earlier by a former MP for Gem and an ex-detainee, Mr. Wasongo Sijeyo. Soon after Ouko made the allegations, Sijeyo wrote him an open letter charging that Ouko's statement would only introduce divisive attitudes among the people in the province. He said that it was disturbing for an experienced politician of Ouko's calibre always to speak about money being used to divide Nyanza leaders without disclosing the source of that money. Despite the criticism, Ouko has so far not made any attempts to either substantiate or withdraw his statement and it would appear that the ball has now been thrown back into his court. According to Omamo, Luo leaders were working fully with the government and supporting President Mao to build a united Kenya and anyone introducing new ideas aimed at dividing them should be shunned. [Text] [Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 30 Aug 85 p 8]

CSO: 3400/1214

MOZAMBIQUE

ALLIES AID ASSAULT ON MNR HEADQUARTERS

Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 7 Sep 85 p 3

[Text]

The civil war in Mozambique has entered a new phase with the direct participation for the first time of sizeable foreign forces on the side of the government against the guerrillas of the Mozambique National Resistance. According to the MNR's spokesman in Lisbon, Jorge CORREIA, speaking to THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER, 2,000 Zimbabwean paratroops and several MiG-21 aircraft supplied by Ethiopia took part in a massive offensive launched by Maputo on August 28 against the rebel movement's headquarters, known as "Banana Base" in the Gorongosa mountains of Sofala province in the centre of the country. Fighting of an unusual violence has raged for a week up to now, with no indication of the outcome of the battle. According to our information the MNR has so far managed to retain control of its headquarters. The parachutists have been withdrawn and combats are now confined to the immediate area of the base.

The offensive was reportedly spearheaded by 2,000 Mozambican troops from the garrison of Vila Paiva Andrade, which is situated about 40 kilometres from Banana Base. They were said to have been backed up by as many Zimbabwean paratroops brought in by Mi-24 and Mi-25 helicopters. Some 60 BM-14 "Stalin organ" multiple rocket-launchers were also used in the attack. According to Mr CORREIA, the aim of the Mozambican commanders was to destroy the Gorongosa base and kill the president of the MNR, Afonso DLAKHAMA, who lives there with his wife and two children. "They are still there", Mr CORREIA told us.

I.O.N.- This is the first time since 1981 that Mozambican regular forces have tried to seize the MNR's field headquarters, and it seems they are once again heading for defeat. (In 1981 the target was the "Garagua" base, in the same region as Banana.) The base, said to be defended by 3,000 guerrillas, is the venue for all the MNR's political and military meetings, which are attended by Mr DLAKHAMA and six "brigadiers". According to Mr CORREIA, the rebel movement now has 25,000 men in the country's ten provinces, which means, if he is to be believed, that there are now as many guerrillas as regular government troops facing them. Between 3,000 and 5,000 of them are said to be

based in Maputo province alone. The MNR spokesman put at 15,000 the number of Zimbabwean soldiers actively supporting the Mozambican army at the present time, of which 3,000 to 4,000 are based in Tete province and 4,000 in Sofala. The remaining 7,000 to 8,000 were mobilised specially to fight in different parts of Mozambique as required, he said. There are also said to be between 7,000 and 8,000 Tanzanians, who are not combat troops but are based at Beira and Maputo to help with supply.

The provision of MiG-21s by Ethiopia, if confirmed, would not be surprising. Mozambican foreign minister Joaquim CHISSANO has visited Addis Ababa several times recently, on each occasion having talks with president MENGISTU Haile Mariam and the deputy defence minister, brigadier-general ABEBE Wolde-Mariam. Ethiopia's leaders have always expressed the view that Mozambique was forced to sign the Nkomati accord with South Africa because it was not receiving enough military and economic assistance. Mr CHISSANO's recent visit to Egypt could well have been to request military aid from Cairo too.

CSO: 3400/1146

NIGERIA

BABANGIDA STRESSES FAMILY PLANNING IMPORTANCE

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 14 Aug 85 pp 1, 3

[Article by Aliyu Modibbo]

[Text] FAMILY planning is an important contributory factor to a healthy environment, Chief of Army Staff, Major-General Ibrahim B. Babangida has said.

He said at the opening of the Nigerian Army Medical Corps Training Week, in Kaduna yesterday, that commanders of military formations should educate their men on the need to concentrate on personal hygiene and planned parenthood.

He expressed delight over the active involvement of the army medical corps in family planning programmes in all the medical centres and said they had heeded the Head of State, Major-General Muhammadu Buhari's call on the issue.

General Babangida said the army owed it a duty to the nation to be ready for duty at all times and said this could only be done when soldiers were physically fit and disciplined.

He said it was in realisation of this need, that the theme "jogging for life" was adopted for this year's Army Day celebrations.

He reiterated his earlier warning to all ranks in the army to take physical exercise more seriously.

The Chief of Army Staff implored the participants at the training week to examine strategies that could be adopted to enhance the environmental sanitation of army barracks.

The Director of Army Medical Corps, Major-General Amadi Rimi said health education was an essential component of any programme to improve the health of a community and the Nigerian Army.

He said despite the potential benefits of health education, existing policy and schemes are inadequate and could be more effective.

He added that decisions on the basis for any health planning are decisions over what the desired change should be, where the

health education should take place and who should carry it out and how it should be done.

General Rimi said the most effective preventive policies on health education are based on individual instruction by influential instructors such as doctors and public health nurses.

For barracks to have an efficient system of health intelligence, he said, there must be need for a commitment on the part of the unit commanders to set goals for the health of their barracks and evolve a system of co-ordinating the individual educational efforts of instructors.

Major-General Rimi said the Nigerian Army Medical Corps would soon embark on the programme of health education to soldiers and officers.

He urged all officers and men of the army to help in the drive towards winning the War Against Indiscipline or environmental sanitation, and meeting the World Health Organisation target of "Health for All" by the year 2000.

CSO: 3400/1200

NIGERIA

BABANGIDA SAYS DEFENSE, FOREIGN POLICY INSEPARABLE

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 14 Aug 85 p 9

[Text]

THE defence policy of any nation cannot be separated from the foreign policy stance and the national interest of the country concerned.

This view was expressed by the Chief of Army Staff, Major-General Ibrahim Babangida in a lecture he delivered at a seminar organised for Nigeria's head of missions at the National Institute of Policy and Strategic Studies, Kuru in Plateau State.

The theme of the lecture was "a sound defence policy and the pursuit of Nigeria's foreign policy objectives."

Describing the two as "inseparable twins," General Babangida defined the formulation of any defence policy as a political decision that was dependent on the national interest and foreign policy of the nation.

The chief of army staff then contended that it was in view of this special relationship that leaders of defence establishments were held politically accountable for their performance on the pursuit of national objectives.

He said "it stands to reason therefore that a sound defence policy must be an integral part of the overall national policy if Nigeria is to achieve her set goals and objectives."

General Babangida argued that based on the facts earlier mentioned, the time was ripe for the government and the people to formulate a national objective that would take care of formidable defence policy.

On the country's foreign policy, the army chief pointed out that it had been clearly defined since the attainment of independence but the implementation by past heads of government had been responsible for its non-dynamic posture before the Murtala-Obasanjo era which injected the required impetus.

General Babangida however observed that without a strong and viable economy in a stable and prosperous environment, the realisation of the country's foreign policy objectives will remain an illusion.

CSO: 3400/1200

NIGERIA

PAPER LAMBASTS EXPORT OF IRANIAN REVOLUTION

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 19 Aug 85 p 3

[Editorial]

IN April when the Chief of Staff, Supreme Headquarters, Major-General Tunde Idiagbon, drew the nation's attention to the subversive role of some Iranian and Lebanese evangelists in the country, we thought that adequate steps would be taken to contain their activities.

Our conviction was based on the recognition by the chief of staff that the Iranian mullahs "have tried to introduce fundamentalist and revolutionary doctrines to corrupt Nigerian Islamic culture and ways of worship." He said government was concerned about the effect of such evangelical activities because our youths may embrace such revolutionary ideas blindly. General Idiagbon, therefore, warned foreigners to desist forthwith from illegal involvement in religious activities in the country.

But to our surprise, there has been reported intensification of illegal religious activities by Iran. Iranian Ambassador to Nigeria, Mohammad Menhaj has admitted responsibility for the mass circulation in Lagos of fundamentalist Islamic literature and bills signed by his country's leader, Ayatollah Khomeini.

Already, many of the leaflets which are printed both in English and Arabic are seen in shops, homes and taxi cabs. On the surface, their messages look innocuous. But we must certainly recognise what is happening as a crafty device to feel the pulse of the people and government of Nigeria in

readiness for a major revolutionary onslaught.

The Iranian brand of Islam is not only violent, but also totally intolerant of other religious groups. Surely, Nigeria, reputed for her multi-religious culture and exemplary religious tolerance, is a wrong place for the Iranians to spread their Islamic revolution.

If they are not aware, they should be told that Nigerian moslems abhor violence in all its ramifications, hence they strongly denounced the murderous activities of Maitatsine's followers carried out under the pretence of Islam. The Iranians should also know that as they have Ayatollah Khomeini as the head of Iranian moslems, so we have the Sultan of Sokoto as the leader of the Nigerian moslems. Our moslem leaders are in no way less knowledgeable about the Koran and the Hadith than their counterparts in Iran.

It is gratifying that the Chief Imam of Lagos Central Mosque, Ibrahim Liadi, has criticised the Iranian unsolicited proselytisation which he rightly described as perilous to religious peace in this country. Ambassador Menhaj's claim that there are no ulterior motives behind his embassy's circulation of the posters is totally unacceptable.

We appeal, therefore, to the Federal Government to immediately halt the Iranian Embassy from further circulation of these posters. We must not allow Iran to sow the seeds of religious discord in our country.

CSO: 3400/1199

NIGERIA

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE POLICIES BLAMED FOR HUNGER

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 9 Sep 85 p 3

[Article by Dr. G. S. J. Okoba]

[Text] The present-day food crisis in many African countries has been brought about by a number of factors. The acute shortage of foodstuffs has been caused, in particular by the worsening ecological conditions. Formerly fertile lands were being absorbed by sahara sands.

Severe droughts are destroying entire agricultural areas. They gravely damaged Nigerian agriculture in 1953, 1963, 1983 and 1984. As a result, the possibility of African countries attaining self-sufficiency in foodstuffs declined from 98 per cent in 1960 to 86 per cent in 1980. According to the UN Economic Commission for Africa in the 1970s, food production in African countries was going to 1.5 per cent yearly while the average annual population growth on the continent stood at 2.8 per cent.

In the first half of the 1980s the food crisis grew into hunger. British experts have estimated that about 5 million African children died of hunger and malnutrition in 1984 alone. Analyzing the reasons for this catastrophe. Tanzanian President and current OAU Chairman, Dr. Julius Nyerere, singled out the outdated methods of farming in most African countries whose agrarian sector is unable to feed the population.

Patrick Noma Jen of the Jalingo Teachers College (Nigeria) proved in his article published in Sunday New Nigerian of February 10, 1985 that much of the responsibility for the crisis rests with Western powers, above all, the United States which manipulate their "food aid" for political purposes. Indeed, the less Nigeria and other African countries were involved with the former parent states becoming an integral part of the world capitalist economy the more they grew dependent on the Western powers whose governments stressed time and again their responsibility for the socio-economic development of liberated nations.

But guarantees of economic growth were usually replaced by speculations about family planning in the spirit of the Malthus theory and scientific recommendations on the upswing of agriculture and limited food supplies. It was largely due to such food blackmail that the imperialist powers strengthened

their military and political hold on Africa which received more armaments and military experts that pread [word indistinct] in this way, noted Patrick Noma Jen Africa became a proving ground for foreign arms and a political pawn in the hands of grain producers.

The deficit of foodstuffs in Africa also results from the policies of the international financial institutions that defend the interests of leading Western powers. Thus, Nigeria's agrarian sector accounts for more than half of all currency receipts from international financial organisations among whom the World Bank plays a major part.

At first sight this may seem a positive tendency. But the results of foreign financial assistance to Nigeria in resolving its food problem leave much to be desired. In the last 20 years the share of agriculture in Nigeria's gross domestic product has gone down from 60 per cent to 20 per cent. Nigerian agriculture's yearly growth rates do not exceed 0.5 per cent while its population is increasing at 2.5 to 3 per cent a year. The government has to resort to imports because of the shortage of foodstuffs.

Some of the World Bank's demands are directly aimed at undermining Nigerian agriculture. Thus, it agreed to grant Nigerian credits only in exchange for cancelling state subsidies on imported fertilizers. This step caused great damage to Nigerian farmers since government subsidies topped 85 per cent of the cost of these fertilizers.

While granting loans to Nigeria, the World Bank does not try to stimulate the output of food crops for local consumption. What it wants is to increase the production of its export items in the country in the interests of Western big business. The World Bank does not usually finance agricultural projects, [word indistinct] but allocates only insignificant sums for this reason the Nigerian government has to ask for new foreign loans.

Nigeria's experience shows that the policy of Western powers and then agents is aimed at perpetuating the food crisis in Africa. This is why the ousted Buhari regime worked out and started implementing its own programme of preventing hunger in 1985 it earmarked over 1 billion naira for agricultural development, which exceeds 8 per cent of [word indistinct] federal budget allocations. The new military administration should foster the development of industry and economic infrastructure in the most backward agricultural areas and try to lower prices on basic foodstuffs.

Local authorities in the country have also started realizing vast programmes of restructuring agriculture. The government of the Lagos State, which relies on its own resources rather than on the assistance of the World Bank and like institutions actively promotes mechanization of agriculture, development of poultry breeding and fish production in short. Nigeria is seeking to achieve self-sufficiency in foodstuffs in keeping with the Lagos plan of action and to gradually eliminate its dependence on Western "assistance."

NIGERIA

SURVEY INDICATES BUMPER HARVEST EXPECTED

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 13 Aug 85 pp 1, 3

[Article by Aliyu Bui]

[Text]

FOOD production this season is expected to triple those of the previous three years, a *New Nigerian* survey in Kano, Bauchi, Sokoto, Niger, Gongola, Kaduna and Borno has indicated.

Factors responsible for the expected bumper harvest are the determination of people to feed themselves, larger tracts of land under cultivation and good rainfall.

The survey showed that while most farmers have been expanding their farms, a large number of civil servants, retrenched workers and unemployed Nigerians have taken to farming.

Niger State Commissioner for Agriculture and Natural Resources, Alhaji Nuhu Bawa, told the *New Nigerian* that 402,873 hectares of land was cultivated last season, but this year, the number has increased to 1,153,299 hectares.

Alhaji Nuhu said that the Ministry of Agriculture had cleared 100 hectares of land in each of the nine local government areas which have been cultivated by mostly civil servants.

Gidan-Madi, Kware, Sitti, Achida, Isa, Illéla, Tangaza and Jibia in Sokoto State where farm crops have not been doing well in the past three years, were doing fine now because of good rainfall in the area.

The *New Nigerian* gathered that based on previous experience, farmers cultivated drought tolerant millet, guinea corn and beans. It was discovered that most of them preferred to use organic fertilizer, to save the crop from "burning" in case of erratic rainfall.

A farmer in Achida village, Alhaji Altine Zinari said in the past three years, there had been crop failure because of erratic rainfall. But this year, he said, the rainfall has been "regular."

Another farmer in Sitti village, near Sokoto, Alhaji Muhammadu Barau said that even if the rainfall stops mid-August, "we shall record good harvests."

In Kaura Namoda, almost every piece of land has been cultivated with millet, maize, groundnut and guinea corn. Already, farmers have harvested and started selling new groundnuts in the open market.

The situation is equally the same in Zuru, Riba and Wasagu villages — the food basket of Sokoto State.

The 1981 best farmer in Nigeria, Sarkin Noma in Wasagu village, Alhaji Ali Mamman Kotoko said that if government can make farm implements available to farmers, our food problem in the country will soon be over.

In Kano State, farmers have already started harvesting their groundnuts while millets have already started forming seeds. Fresh maize is also on sale in the open markets.

The *New Nigerian* also visited Gashua, Malam Fatori, Baga, Maiduguri and Pulka in Borno State, where farm crops looked promising.

In southern parts of Borno like Damboa, Biu, Fika, and Askira, where rainfall is regular, farmers have already harvested

their maize and are planting beans and a guinea corn called "Massakuwa" — the dry season sorghum.

Gongola State looks so green with farm crops that it might be blessed with bumper harvest this year. Cattle rearers particularly in the Mambilla Plateau, have grazing pastures in abundance.

In Bauchi State, the *New Nigerian* gathered that almost every household has grown one form of crop or the other.

A prominent farmer in Bauchi and Garkuwan Bauchi, Alhaji Aliyu Ahmadu Kyari said that the amount of farmland brought under cultivation had more than doubled.

He, however, spoke of the need for government to continue to insist that all suppliers of farm equipment like tractors and ridgers must make spare parts available and establish service centres in parts of the country.

CSO: 3400/1187

NIGERIA

STATES CUT WORKER SALARIES

Niger To Base Wages on Available Funds

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 14 Aug 85 p 9

[Text] The Niger State Commissioner for Finance, Mr. Bulus Daudu, on Monday in Minna said that government workers in the state might no longer receive full pay as from this month.

Speaking on an NTA Minna programme, the commissioner said that this was due to continued fall in the state's revenue.

He said that the state government had to supplement its federal grant with about N2 million to pay the workers salaries last month.

Mr. Daudu said that the state might have no alternative than to base the percentage of monthly salary payable to workers on available funds.

"We are no longer borrowing to pay workers' salaries since loans repayment has always been agonising", he said.

The commissioner said that it was as a result of the poor financial position of the state that a N20 development levy was introduced by the state government for all taxable adults.

Mr. Daudu also said that the state, revenue department had been re-structured to improve the state's revenue-yields. (NAN)

Plateau To Cut Wages by 20 Percent

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 15 Aug 85 p 4

[Article by Andrew Orolua]

[Text] Governor Samuel Atukum of Plateau State has proposed a 20 per cent cut in salary of the state's civil servants in support of the state development appeal schedule to be launched in October to labour unions in the state.

He told the President of Nigerian Labour Congress NLC Alhaji Ali Chiroma, and other delegates at Government House, Jos that the proposal was a request which the unions could decide what percentage they could offer, adding that the government has suggested 20 per cent because it appeared reasonable in view of the state's financial difficulties.

He said the idea of approaching different unions on the issue was not a divide and rule method as it was being claimed by some union leaders.

He said it was government policy to seek worker's view because progress made so far in the state had been achieved through their combined efforts. "If we want the development appeal fund to be successful, workers must demonstrate to encourage the less privileged" he said.

The governor said the relationship between the government and labour unions in the state was very cordial and far from the view held by the congress that Kwara, Niger and Plateau states were the disturbing states in the federation.

Alhaji Ali Chiroma had earlier told the governor that these states were disturbing and causing a lot of problems for the congress.

He enumerated the previous 20 per cent cut in salaries of workers, retrenchment, retirement benefits distribution of essential commodities, land for its secretariat and the recently proposed 20 per cent cut in salaries as the problems of the congress.

CSO: 3400/1195

NIGERIA

DISCRIMINATION OF AFRICAN ALIENS DECRIED

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 16 Aug 85 p 5

[Article by Mansir Sani]

[Text]

IT is unfortunate to observe that in spite of ECOWAS Treaties, West African governments appear to be unduly interested in subjecting other ECOWAS citizens within their countries to unnecessary harsh treatment. At the least chance governments in West Africa expel other West African citizens the so-called illegal aliens without much regard to their plight or rights. And anytime harsh immigration and customs laws are made in West African countries, they appear to be directly or indirectly aimed at other ECOWAS citizens.

It is probably only in West Africa that citizens from the sub-region who stay and work in countries other than their own are prevented from going home with their legitimately-acquired properties.

Some of my Ghanaian friends who wanted to go home for good last August and December, were shocked to learn at the ports that they were not to take along with them durable items (like fridges or tvs that were new or appear to be new.

The rationale behind this law, we have been made to understand, is that since the federal government make it more difficult and more dangerous for individuals to take money out of the country, these individuals have resorted to converting the money into goods: so the federal government wants to stop that by making sure that all goods taken out of the country are used ones. The question is, if the directive comes

from the federal government, why is it applied only to ECOWAS citizens, specifically, Ghanaians? I know so many Asians and other expatriates who, during the same period, have been allowed to go home with as many capital and durable items as they could buy.

Moreover, whereas these expatriates are allowed to repatriate part of their earnings home, or to any country of their choice, West African citizens in Nigeria find it difficult to take advantage of this facility. The banks, with the probable connivance of the authorities, make things so difficult for Ghanaians and other ECOWAS in Nigeria that they become frustrated and simply give up.

On the other hand, if these ECOWAS citizens use the money to buy goods in the country and attempt to take them home they are again frustrated in that effort at the ports. So what should they do with their money?

Let me make a little calculation here to show the Nigerian Authorities that the ECOWAS citizen in Nigeria deserves a little more consideration than he is being given now. If a Ghanaian or a Sierra Leonean buys a Tv set for N1,000 in Nigeria, he has lost some money compared to his Asia counterpart who has the facilities to take this money abroad. The Indian or the Phillipino will simply transfer this N1,000 to, say, Britain, to give him about 900 pounds. With this 900 pounds he can buy a least two of such Tv sets in Britain or elsewhere on his way home.

In a situation like, this it would be quite unfair to prevent the ECOWAS citizens from taking home the one Tv he bought with Naira, whereas his Asian or European counterpart is, in effect, allowed to take two of such home, and in foreign currency value. This is, of course, not to say that Nigerians should be made to suffer as a result of the economic activities of their neighbours. Far from that. What is meant here is that in an effort to solve Nigeria's economic problems, adequate care should be taken to ensure that the legitimate interests of neighbours are also catered for. For, as Margaret Thatcher said recently, any country that ignores the reality of its geographical position does so at its own peril.

The FMG is, for instance, totally justified in taking all reasonable measures to stop smuggling and to prevent individuals from carrying away IN COMMERCIAL QUANTITY commodities imported into Nigeria meant for use by Nigerians. But to prevent foreigners (especially ECOWAS citizens) resident and working in Nigeria from taking home personal effects (new or old) bought with legitimately-earned Naira; is to carry the argument too far.

In my candid opinion, the political and economic advantages to be gained by Nigeria in fostering strong ECOWAS relations supercedes by far cosmetic

advantages gained as a result of such actions as described above. In the long run, the forward movement of ECOWAS will do far more to solve our combined regional economic problems than such short-term measures like border-closures and stringent customs laws. After all there's no telling the fact that these borders are artificial. No wonder they are always difficult to police.

Finally, I would like to take this opportunity to appeal to the federal government on humanitarian grounds, to reopen Nigeria's borders for about three weeks in August this year, to enable ECOWAS citizens who want to leave finally to do so with the minimum of hardship and cost. My reason is that whereas the Asia contract officer is given free air passage home for himself, his family and properties, after serving his contract, the ECOWAS contract officer is given no such help. He has to bear all the cost of going back home himself. Needless to say, it is very prohibitive when family and properties have to leave by air. Only a few ECOWAS citizens, if any, can bear such cost.

Also on humanitarian grounds, the federal government can allow those going home finally to get out by means of the border posts. Such a temporary measure will bring a lot of relief to thousands of our hard-pressed neighbours without having any ill effect on the Nigerian economy.

CSO: 3400/1190

NIGERIA

SCRAMBLE FOR FOREIGN EXCHANGE THREATENS 5TH PLAN

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 28 Aug 85 p 3

[Article by Chris Njoku]

[Text] The success or failure of any plan depends on the distributive sectors of the economy as at the period of preparing the plan. There is every need to examine the capital available for development which may come in form of savings through past, present, or future budgetary surpluses, and through levying of specific taxes for development purposes, and the overseas assets in the hands of government and the country's private citizens and companies.

The developing countries, including Nigeria, have, for decades, been facing problems of foreign exchange reserves, especially those with which to purchase equipment and employ technical skill from abroad. It is against this background that the search for an efficient and effective management of the country's foreign exchange reserves became frantic in 1982, when our economic problems started unfolding due to dwindling foreign reserves.

From a peak of N3.7 billion in 1975, the country's foreign reservers fell dramatically to N1.1 billion and N0.8 billion in 1982 and 1983 respectively. Export earnings, which is the pinnacle of foreign exchange source, declined from a level of N14.2 billion in 1980 to N8.7 billion in 1982 and 1983.

Planning

Consequently, imports, a major foreign exchange gobbler soared unabatedly. From a level of N3.7 billion in 1978, it went up N13.2 billion in 1981 and N12.6 billion in 1982. It is therefore good enough to say that management of the country's external reserves implies the optimum mobilisation and allocation of foreign exchange resources with a target of achieving its set objectives.

But to attain this, there has to be a plume line to review post-performance since the future has to be planned to relate to what happened in the past so as to correct whatever mistakes made and avoid similar mistakes in the future planning.

The financial planning of any country is as important as the methods of reaching it. Poor structural or wrongly specified financial planning eventually brings problems of effective finance administration. Chief F.R.A. Marinho, Managing Director NNPC recently said that the defunct civilian administration earned and spent more than 200 per cent more money than this country has ever spent from the time of independence.

There is no gainsaying that the Second Republic was characterised by so many uncompleted projects. The object of this action is not far fetched-discipline in financial management was virtually absent in the official hierarchy. There were a good number of economic strategies, but the methods of carrying them out were ineffective.

Loans

Apart from that, the states, many of which generated less than N100 million in four years, raised individual loans of over one billion naira in the same period, without any plan of how this money could be repaid. These loans were secured at 15 per cent interest, the projects for which they were obtained, made no profit and in fact required additional subventions to help pay staff salaries and other recurrent expenses.

To prevent this from reoccurring, there is every need for effective financial policy such that will determine when and for what the country should seek loans. This should be so because all loans now carry apron-strings on their interest rates.

Our problems have for long persisted because at the beginning of every five years, we sit around conference tables and later fail to consider what should be borrowed for capital purposes or in form of direct aid from a developed country or from the international market.

Perhaps it should be emphasised here that the extent to which foreign investors can be induced to invest their capital in the country either by setting up their own firms or by going into partnership with the government in some new enterprise, should not be ignored in a bid to achieve economic development.

This measure is a worthwhile venture, and as such will go a long way to maximise the scale of development, since development expenditure generates increased recurrent expenditure which runs at pari-passu with interest charges and capital repayments on development loans that have been raised.

To this end, if the 5th National Development Plan is designed to include the more productive projects in its earlier stages, this increased productivity may help the development programme to grow tremendously, eventually becoming self-generating which is the target of a good development plan.

'Management of the country's external reserves implies the optimum mobilisation and allocation of foreign exchange reserves.'

CSO: 3400/1199

NIGERIA

PAPER CALLS FOR WINDFALL PROFITS TAX ON MULTINATIONALS

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 25 Aug 85 p 3

[Editorial]

[Text]

ACCORDING to a recent issue of the *New Africa*, 14 of the multinational corporations operating in this country, declared profits amounting to about 140 million Naira last year. This the magazine stated, was more than 40 per cent of their combined profits in 1983. Two of them, the United African Company (UAC) and Guinness Nigeria Limited are prime examples. They carted away a whopping 30.9 million Naira and 26.7 million Naira respectively.

Ironically, the austerity measures provided the groundwork for these windfall profits. The import restriction measures, which led to scarcity of raw materials and by implication products, ultimately led to snowballing market prices.

When, however, the industries began to receive the imported raw materials and full operations commenced, only a desultory attempt was made at a readjustment of the already high prices. But that is only part of the explanation. And we certainly find nothing to cheer over this seeming success of the multinationals in the face of biting austerity. What we, however, find very offensive is the fact that under the guise of the same austerity, the companies threw out many of their workers by the hundreds. Last year alone, for instance, as many as 4,000 were laid off by the United African Company. Guinness Nigeria Limited laid

off over 1,000 workers within the same period. If the companies had any justification for doing so when there was work stoppage because of the unavailability of raw materials, there was no reason why they ought not have recalled them as soon as things improved. Their failure to do so easily lends credence to the thinking that their actions were punitive to the government for restrictions on foreign exchange and other imports.

Whatever was the case, we think it's about time, to put a tab on the exploitative tendencies of the multinationals. First it is our view that now that there are indications that they are doing well, government ought to give them directives, not only to recall their retrenched staff, but also to employ a certain percentage of other productive Nigerians who unavoidably lost their jobs in government establishments.

Secondly we would recommend that henceforth windfall or "obscene" profits made by them or any other companies for that matter be regarded as unearned income which must be taxed punitively.

For all intents and purposes, the multinationals must be made to put our national interest above the profit objectives of their parent companies and technical partners. We must demand nothing less.

CSO: 3400/1189

8 October 1985

NIGERIA

KADUNA MADE BUSES READY IN SEPTEMBER

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 16 Aug 85 p 24

[Text]

A KADUNA based company has commenced the manufacture of commercial buses based on the engine and chassis of the Fiat 40 NC diesel truck supplied by the National Truck Manufacturers (NTM) in Kano.

The company, Bus and Refrigerated Van Manufacturing Company (BUREM) expects the first batch of 25-seater buses to be ready in September.

Mr. M. A. Makinde, Finance and Administration Manager of the company, told the *New Nigerian* that with the exception of flat steel sheets, pipes, rubber channels and locks, all other components were obtained locally making it 85 per cent locally manufactured.

He explained that being a division of INCAR (Nigeria) Limited which deals with Fiat products, the company was able to strike a deal with NTM in Kano for the supply of engine and chassis while local component manufacturers supply items such as wind-screens, batteries, tyres, upholstered seats and insulators.

Mr. Makinde added that the Nigerian Standards Organisation had inspected their production processes prior to formal approval when the first batch was ready.

He said the company produced a prototype manually which convinced the authorities to approve an import license last year for other materials and machinery to enable it refine its production

techniques.

"If we get all we need we can produce 50-60 units monthly," Mr. Makinde, said adding that in anticipation of this, the company had acquired an eight-hectare site at Kudenda Layout on the outskirts of Kaduna for a permanent site to which it would move hopefully in October next year.

It also hopes to go into the manufacture of refrigerated vans next year using fibre glass technology reputedly cheaper and more durable than aluminium currently in use.

He also emphasised that local manufacture offered more advantages than wholly imported units, especially with regard to climatic specifications, local road conditions and availability of spare-parts "not to talk of the obvious benefit to Nigerian manpower whose skills will be further developed."

CSO: 3400/1190

KWARA STATE SCRAPS COMPENSATION FOR ACQUIRED LAND

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 16 Aug 85 pp 1, 3

[Article by Lekan Odunjo]

[Text]

THE Kwara State Government has scrapped the payment of compensation to land owners whose land were acquired for projects.

The abolition of compensation payment was announced at a press briefing in Ilorin on Wednesday by the state Governor, Group Captain Adebola Latinwo.

Group Captain Latinwo said that the execution of some government projects had been delayed due to persistent demand by some communities for compensation on crops that had to be destroyed for such projects.

He said the most disturbing example was the Bi-Water Rural Water Supply Scheme where progress had been slowed considerably because communities kept asking for compensation for crops that had to give way for access roads to project-

sites of the location of dams for the water project.

He said that it was regrettable that those concerned failed to appreciate the effort of the present administration in improving their lots despite the meagre resources available.

Group Captain Latinwo pointed out that the least the government expected from the people especially direct beneficiaries of this project was total support.

He said all communities must be prepared to provide land free of compensation for projects designed to benefit them.

"Since government has not been able to provide all communities with amenities, those that are unwilling to provide land for government projects meant for them will lose such projects to other communities that are willing and ready to make land available without asking for compensation", Group Captain Latinwo warned.

CSO: 3400/1190

NIGERIA

LAKE CHAD GRADUALLY REFILLING

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 19 Aug 85 pp 1, 3

[Article by Abdullahi Idris]

[Text]

THE Lake Chad which nearly dried up this year because of recurrent drought in the last few years is now gradually refilling.

The Head of Geography Department, University of Maiduguri, Professor G.G.R. Thambyahpillay currently involved in studies on the Lake Chad said, however, that the lake should not be expected to rise to its peak in one year.

A *New Nigerian* investigation on the lake showed that the Chari-Lagone river system, the principal source of the lake's water which flow was reduced to a trickle last year has resurged and is flowing strongly. The river system originates from the Central African Republic.

The General Manager of the Chad Basin and Rural Development Authority, Alhaji Bunu Sheriff Musa, who confirmed this to the *New Nigerian*, said though that the Chari River was not yet flowing as strongly as the Lagone River.

He said persistent heavy rainfall all over Borno State and elsewhere had reactivated Rivers Yobe, Yedssaram and Ebeji which were the main source of water for the lake within Nigeria.

The General Manager said River Ngadda which flowed only for a week and dried up last year had equally, flooded Jere bowl and that the next stage was its final journey into the lake basin.

"Our hopes have been raised and we are watching the situation closely", he stated with guarded optimism. Alhaji Bunu Sheriff said he was in close touch with the Lake Chad Basin Commission which had promised to provide him with all data on rivers flowing into the lake to enable him plan the scope of his activity this year.

The Lake Chad which had receded by about 80 and 60 kilometres from New Mante and Baga respectively is now said to be spreading very fast.

A Chadian officer of the Nigerian/Chad joint patrol team had said at Baga that he had never seen the lake expand so rapidly in the last 20 years.

The Lawan of Baga town told the *New Nigerian* that his people had started fishing and "true" fish is now trickling into the Baga area of the lake.

He, however, complained of lack of transportation facilities. The fishermen depended on camels, he said, since not even a

four wheel vehicle could endure the tortuous journey to where the water is.

For the moment, he added, they would continue to live with the problem until the lake drew nearer to enable them use boats.

At Doron Buhari, the last outpost east of New Marte where farmers and fishermen abandoned pursuing the lake, the villagers told the *New Nigerian* that the expanding lake had reached Bulungua just across the border with Cameroun.

One Malam Garba Baga said some settlers had started moving out of the area to their villages in New Marte, Kirenowa and others for fear of their safety.

After a heavy downpour which measured 64.5 millimetres, the movement of people out of the area quickened. About 30 of the 70 families in Doron Buhari left immediately. In certain areas, people had to be rescued by the border patrol team.

Others still remained behind to harvest their maize and beans which are just maturing. However, Malam Garba wondered if the expanding lake would allow them time to do so since the area was within the lake basin.

The General Manager of the CBRDA, Alhaji Bunu Sheriff, had pointed out that the expansion of the lake could be rapid because the lake basin was already rain-soaked.

More rainfall had been received so far in the area than in recent years. Rain figures made

available to the *New Nigerian* showed that New Marte had by the beginning of this month recorded 252.4 millimetres and average August rainfall is 235.3mm.

Total rainfall in the area is expected to top those received in the last decade. In Baga, this year's rainfall had so far exceeded that of last year by about 10.9mm.

The news of the recovery of the lake had geared the CBRDA into action. After suspending its irrigation project in New Marte following the receding of the lake, the General Manager told the *New Nigerian* that equipment and personnel were now being withdrawn from Southern Borno having completed their assignment this year in readiness for irrigation project in New Marte in November.

He said the authority had 1,500 tonnes of seeds, enough to cultivate about 18,000 hectares adding that there were sufficient fertilizers and insecticides. The General Manager said the level of hectareage to be cultivated would depend on the level of water in the lake.

Alhaji Bunu Sheriff said the CBRDA was working on a plan to make farmers in the area live a settled life instead of allowing them to pursue the lake when it receded.

He said the ecology of the area would be studied to predict water position so that wells would be dug and small pumps provided to enable the inhabitants farm in their locality whenever the lake shrank.

NIGERIA

OIL SPILLAGE REPORTED IN RIVERS STATE

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 19 Aug 85 p 9

[Article by Sunday Uranta]

[Text]

AN oil spillage has occurred in some parts of Ahoada Local Government in Rivers State, costing Shell Oil Company more than 20,000 barrels of crude oil and also polluted drinking water.

The spillage affected five villages in the Ahoada Local Government including Okoma I and II, Oshiugboko, Ogbelle and Otapha, destructing farmlands and streams.

The spillage was caused by a damaged oil pipe, due to erosion, in an oil field in Okoma I and much quantity of the spilled crude oil, entered the Sombreiro River.

As a result of the spillage, people in the area are now being supplied with drinking water by Shell Company, pending when their creeks and rivers would be cleared of crude oil.

A spokesman of the affected communities, Mr. Jonah Emmanuel has, however, said that the spillage has caused his people much untold hardship especially as their main occupation was fishing.

He said that many fishermen

had withdrawn their fish traps and nets from water and have been rendered jobless since the spillage occurred.

When contacted the company's Public and Government Affairs Officer in Port Harcourt Mr. Sylvester Menegbo said that the situation was being assessed to ascertain the damage done.

Mr. Menegbo disclosed that all stations pumping oil into the truck line leading to the oil field had been closed to make sure that no oil come out of the leakage again.

He said that environmental contractors had been commissioned to clear the areas including the creeks and rivers of crude oil, and that equitable compensation would be paid where it damaged people's property.

Meanwhile, the Environmental Control Officer of the state Ministry of Health, Mr. D.A. Gberesu has advised the affected communities to be calm and that the Nigerian National Petroleum Company (NNPC) had been notified.

CSO: 3400/1187

NIGERIA

PARTICIPATION IN SHIPPING ON INCREASE

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 20 Aug 85 p 18

[Article by Nkem Anaekie]

[Text]

AS Nigeria awaits a new shipping policy, huge financial losses caused by too few Nigerians being involved in the shipping industry continue. In the past five years, total freight charges in cargo traffic to and from Nigeria, was ₦8.310 billion.

But only a paltry sum of ₦465 million accrued to indigenous carriers. One major handicap facing indigenous ships is the non-implementation of the 1975 UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) code on national carriers.

According to this code, the national carrier "shall have the carrying rights of at least 40 per cent of the freight in revenue and volume of the total trade to and from the country". It also stipulates that the shipping lines of the cargo's country of origin shall have the carrying right of 40 per cent of the freight in volume and value. The 1975 Geneva UNCTAD code was later strengthened by the Manila Declaration of 1977, which recognised the right of Third World countries to participate effectively in international shipping.

Another problem facing indigenous shipping is the number of merchant ships at its disposal. According to the NPA, indigenous lines between 1979 and 1983 competed with only twenty-six ships, while the cargo which passed through the nation's six premier ports of Apapa, Tin Can Island, Calabar, Port-Harcourt, Warri and Sapele, averaged 14 million tonnes yearly.

Recently, the number of merchant ships owned by indigenous lines went down further. The 24 ship fleet acquired by the Nigerian National Shipping Line (NNSL), the national carrier for ₦176 million, was reduced to 20 vessels, owing to operational difficulties, including lack of patronage by government and private importers. Other indigenous shipping lines are also handicapped by lack of vessels, and consequently, operate mainly charter contracts with foreign ship-owners.

Due to the relative lack of patronage of indigenous carriers by government and the private sectors, it is not certain what role the NNSL will play in counter-trade agreements the government has with such countries as

Brazil, Italy and France. The Public Relations Manager of the NNSL, Mr. Willy Nwokedi, said that the company was enquiring from the Ministry of National Planning to ascertain what role the shipping line would play.

The lack of an effective national shipping policy has hindered the effective participation of Nigerian shipping lines in sea-borne trade. The first attempt by the last civilian administration to evolve a new national shipping policy, by setting up a committee to advise the government, has so far not leapt off the berth.

Another committee constituted by the present administration in April last year has concluded its sittings, but a government white paper on its recommendations is still being awaited.

It is hoped that the new shipping policy will encourage ship-building in the country and will also increase the lifting of sea-borne cargo. A new shipping policy may help in narrowing the imbalance in international trade between Nigeria and the more developed countries, thereby generating more foreign exchange, more employment opportunities and providing greater impetus to indigenous shippers.

Another advantage of a new shipping policy is that payment of freight rates in respect of port services such as mooring, bunkering, pilotage and demurrage will be made in foreign currency, in accordance with international practice.

Although the present administration has adopted some of these measures, monthly reports from the Central Bank do not yet indicate whether payment of freight rates in foreign currency by merchant ships carrying cargo to the country have begun. According to the Chairman of the newly inaugurated African Continental Lines Limited, Chief M. K. O. Abiola, Nigeria is one of the few countries in the world where port services are still paid in local currency.

On the other hand, the scarcity of indigenous merchant ships will be minimised if the plan by the NNSL to acquire about 30 new vessels within the next five years at a cost of ₦600 million, is approved by the government. In addition, the carrying capacity of the other indigenous lines will be given a boost when the two merchant vessels recently ordered by the African Continental Line Limited begins operation in September.

However, some problems are likely to remain with indigenous carriers unless urgent steps are taken by the government to assist them. One, is the lack of trained manpower. It is evident that where shipping technology is concerned Nigeria is still deficient. It is however pertinent to recognise the efforts of the government to train Nigerians at the World Maritime University in Sweden. Nonetheless, the six people now studying at the university can hardly meet the nation's needs.

There are also indications that foreign lines have constituted themselves into a cartel to thwart Nigerian participation in the very lucrative maritime trade along the West African coast. A former minister of Transport and Aviation, Alhaji Ibrahim Abdullahi, once linked the activities of these lines with the failure of the first committee under the civilian administration, to come out with useful suggestions.

In spite of these obstacles, the federal government should break the monopoly of foreign interests in the trade along the West African route, as well as increase the foreign exchange earning of the country through shipping. (NANFEATURES).

CSO: 3400/1197

NIGERIA

SHIPPING POSSIBLE SOURCE FOR FOREIGN EXCHANGE

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 22 Aug 85 p 13

[Text] SHIPPING industry is another avenue that can fetch the nation equal foreign exchange like crude oil if given enough encouragement.

The chairman of the Nigeria Shippers Council, Professor Anthony Adegbola, said this in his address at the two day seminar on International Maritime and Commercial Frauds in Lagos.

He, however, said that this could be achieved if there was an early diagnosis of the various fraudulent practices to which the industry has been subjected with a view to assuring the greatest benefit to the people.

To this end, Professor Adegbola disclosed that the Nigerian Shippers Council

has embarked on a nationwide identification of bonafide shippers in order to reduce the incidence of frauds, pilferages and other malpractices in the industry.

According to him, the areas where malpractices are always committed in the shipping industry include falsification of shipping documents, marine insurance frauds where claims are "time barred" theft of vessels or cargoes charter frauds and armed boarding of vessels or plain piracy in ports or high seas.

Professor Adegbola explained that some companies indulge in the manipulation of bills of entry and falsification of invoices, double or over-invoicing which lead to loss foreign exchange.

The chairman said that with the co-operation of Nigerian Insurance Association, "we hope to be able to do a better job in the future".

On the seminar, Professor Adegbola said "we will want to believe that the International Maritime Community will like to see to the reduction in the direct

and indirect losses to individual shippers in the interest of a sustained economic and social development of our sub-region".

He urged participants to examine some banking rules which apply to letters of credit, the structure of the bill of lading system and such other documents with a view to reducing their susceptibility to fraud.

He wanted the seminar to examine the various ways in which the unpatriotic acts were perpetrated and suggest means of blocking the loopholes in the existing structure and systems that make a developing economy susceptible to the devices of maritime fraudsters.

The two day seminar is organised by the Nigerian Insurance Association in conjunction with Nigeria Shippers Council.

The theme of the seminar is "International Maritime and Commercial Frauds".

CSO: 3400/1197

NIGERIA

TIN, COLUMBITE RESERVES TO LAST ONLY 15 YEARS

Kano SUNDAY TRIUMPH in English 25 Aug 85 p 12

[Article by Nuhu I. Sani]

[Text] **THE country's tin and columbite deposits will be completely exhausted in 15 years' time. This means that exploitation and exploration of these minerals will come to a halt and the huge revenue which the country derives from the two minerals will be lost.**

In an interview with *Sunday Triumph*, the General Manager and Chief Executive of the newly-incorporated company, Nigerian Tin Mining Company Limited, Alhaji M.A. Ibrahim, said that Nigeria has almost mined out all its tin on "rich and shallow grounds", adding that all that remains now are the "aluvial and sub-basalt" reserves which exist in depths of between 50 and 100 feet of hard consolidated basalt rock.

Although these reserves are in a large deposit, he said that the country may not afford to mine the mineral because of the high cost of production. He explained that right now the mining industry is facing a severe scarcity and high cost of equipment and labour. According to him it was for the above reason that the government was forced to merge the five mining companies into one.

Alhaji Ibrahim stated that the former five companies, Amalgamated Tin Mining Company Nigeria Limited (ATMN), Ex-lands Nigeria Limited, (Ex-I) Bisichi Gantar Nigeria Limited, Gold and Base Metal Mines of Nigeria Limited and Kaduna Prospectors Nigeria Limited which incurred huge debts were operating at a loss because of the high production

costs.

He said that only within a few months of its existence, the Nigerian Tin Mining Company Limited has paid a substantial amount out of the ₦3 million bank debt incurred by the defunct companies and ₦1.3 million Federal Government royalties.

He assured that with granting of import license for equipment and more funds, his company would generate more funds and thereby improve the country's poor economy in our foreign reserves.

The Nigerian Tin Mining Company which came into being on the January 1985, is controlled by the Nigerian Mining Corporation (NMC) with 54 per cent equity shares. The five former expatriate companies own 40 per cent shares while employees of the company have six per cent.

NIGERIA

RICH DEPOSITS OF TIN, ZINC, LEAD DISCOVERED IN KANO

Kano SUNDAY TRIUMPH in English 18 Aug 85 p 1

[Article by Salisu S. Na'Inna]

[Text]

FEASIBILITY studies on the viability of exploiting mineral deposits at Riruwai village of Tudun Wadar Dankadai Local Government area of

Kano State have so far shown that 5 million tonnes of good grade ore composing jointly of tin, zinc and lead exist in the area.

The acting General Manager of Riruwai Mines Limited, a subsidiary of the Federal Government-owned Nigerian Mining Corporation (NMC), Mr. Philip H. Bray, who revealed this to *Sunday Triumph* in an interview said that more deposits of the ore could be discovered since exploration activities were still going on.

In his opinion, a substantial amount of foreign exchange could be earned by Nigeria for selling the ore in addition to the estimated 500 hands that would be employed should the projects take off.

He explained that at the very least, 100 tonnes of pure tin could be produced daily for 145

years.

But if the highest out off rate of 1.2 per cent would be considered, the life of the mine could be 4½ years at the rate of 1100 tonnes of pure tin concentrate daily or ten years at the rate of 100 tonnes a day.

Mr Bray who is also the Deputy Managing Director in-charge of Special Duties at the Nigerian Mining Corporation feared that a local market for tin does not seem to exist now in the country.

CSO: 3400/1189

NIGERIA

EDITOR DESCRIBES HIS TREATMENT BY NSO

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 31 Aug 85 pp 1, 7

[Text]

THE Nigerian Security Organisation (NSO) as operated by the ousted Buhari regime had all the features of a tool for totalitarianism.

The Editor of the *New Nigerian*, Malam Bukar Zarma, said this while describing his experiences to staff in Lagos and Kaduna after 26 days in detention at the organisation's headquarters in Lagos.

He said the NSO's performance during the period was 'a blot on the image of this country,' adding that the organisation had formed the habit of arresting people and locking them up without investigation.

"If you are arrested by NSO, none of them would interrogate you to determine what is the offence you have committed. They merely lock up so-called suspects in overcrowded rooms without facilities or proper ventilation," the Editor said.

He said at times, suspects were detained for weeks without anybody telling them what their offences were. "It is later that somebody will emerge from nowhere to say who is so-and-so," he added.

According to him, as a result, many people were "languishing in detention for more than seven months."

On the Public Officers Protection Decree No.4, Malam Bukar said it was unfortunate

that a group of people just came into the scene in this country and proceeded to confiscate our civil liberties. "We did not just get the freedom, we fought very hard for what they sought to deny us," he said.

He said the Buhari administration had created retrenchment, sky-rocketing prices and caused bitterness everywhere.

The Editor said one of the popular measures which endeared the new administration to the people was the immediate abrogation of Decree 4.

"From the announcement of the abrogation of the decree and the release of people being held under it, other people and I being unjustly detained knew we would be released," he said.

He said all Nigerians should pray that "we never have the misfortune of having leaders who see enemies in every Nigerian."

He arrived at the Kaduna office yesterday morning and was met by a jubilant crowd of staff, including the acting Company Secretary, Malam Mohammed Aminu Yusuf, and the Deputy Editor, Mr. Innocent Oparadike, who acted for him.

He was conducted round various departments of the company to receive congratulations from staff.

NIGERIA

GDR GRANTS MULTIMILLION DOLLAR CREDIT FOR MACHINERY

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 26 Aug 85 p 2

[Text] The German Democratic Republic (GDR) has proposed a 200 million dollar (about N179 million) credit to Nigeria for the supply of machinery and equipment, at the commercial counsellor at the GDR Embassy, Mr. Gerhard Pasenau, said in Lagos.

Briefing newsmen on economic relations between the GDR and Nigeria, Mr. Pasenau said that the embassy was waiting for the Nigerian government to confirm a date in September for the signing of the agreement.

The machinery and equipment to be delivered under the agreement were for the construction of machine tool plants, as well as rural electrification, printing, food processing, textile, and building material plants, Mr. Pasenau said.

Mr. Pasenau said that the signing of the agreement for the credit facility, which took two years to negotiate would bring wider possibilities to increase trade between the two countries.

Trade between the GDR and Nigeria, although relatively small, has remained in favour of the GDR as that country has not imported goods from Nigeria for three years running, while it exported goods valued at about N8.95 million to Nigeria in 1984 and 1983 respectively.

In 1982, exports from GDR to Nigeria were valued at N40.27 million and consisted mostly of goods meant for the Ajaokuta Steel Company, the commercial counsellor said.

He said that Nigeria would not officially participate in next month's international trade fair, in Leipzig, in the GDR, due to its difficult economic situation but pointed out that some Nigerian visitors were expected.

He also said that beginning from next year, the GDR would participate in the Lagos International Trade Fair on a regular basis.

CSO: 3400/1194

NIGERIA

ABACHA CHARGES SOLDIERS, BRIEFS MECHANIZED DIVISION

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 10 Sep 85 p 13

[Text]

OFFICERS of the Nigeria Army must provide exemplary leadership through self-discipline and dedication to duty. They should also be steadfast in character, conduct and accountability. This note of warning was sounded in Ibadan yesterday by the Chief of Army Staff, Major-General Sanni Abacha.

General Abacha who was briefing top army officers under the 2 Mechanised Division on the recent change of leadership said, the task before the new administration is enormous but not insurmountable.

Said he: "those of us in the army must re-dedicate ourselves to ensuring the realisation of the goals and objectives of this administration".

General Abacha warned that he would not under any circumstance overlook or condone indiscipline, complacency and incompetence.

He said, "the survival of the army and the nation is

our collective responsibility and can only be achieved through self sacrifice, absolute loyalty and determinations. Anything less will not suffice."

He noted that any ruling entity bedeviled with internal squabbles and lack of cohesion was certain to fail in achieving its set objectives.

General Abacha enjoined the officers to approach their tasks and responsibility with imagination and ingenuity to ensure success.

He assured that he would in due course confide with the general officers commanding (GOC) and principal staff officers on the programme for the development of the army.

He disclosed that the change in government would necessitate redeployment of officers and men to ensure effectiveness of commands, but warned against the practice of

lobbying for appointment and postings by some officers.

General Abacha said efforts would be directed towards ensuring that the existing barracks and cantonments are properly maintained and made habitable.

He urged all officers and men to take part in all Nigerian Army physical fitness programmes that are introduced.

He told commanders at all levels to place emphasis on preventive maintenance of equipment in their care.

The army chief said the approach of the army would from now be to training oriented adding "exercises must be mission oriented based on existing contingency plan."

He urged commanders to ensure that directives regarding preparation and attainment of state of readiness that would be issued regularly, are pursued vigorously and attained.

CSO: 3400/1188

NIGERIA

IMMIGRATION PERSONNEL YET TO RECEIVE FIRE ARMS

Kano SUNDAY TRIUMPH in English 1 Sep 85 p 12

[Article by Samson Namo]

[Text]

IMMIGRATION personnel in the country who have been trained in the use of light fire arms are yet to be supplied with the items, five months after completion of their course.

Consequently, there is a prevailing concern that those of them who have already undergone the training are likely to have forgotten the basic techniques involved in weapon handling taught them during the two-week rigorous training.

The controversial directive for training immigration personnel in the use of arms was given in October last year by the former Minister of Internal Affairs in the Buhari administration, Major-General Mohammed Magoro and it is not clear whether the authorities are having a second thought on the decision.

Hitherto, only Custom men among our paramilitary organisations had this privilege.

The School of Immigration in Kano — the only one

of its type in the country — has since November last year intergrated weapons handling into its syllabus, and about 300 immigration men who passed through the school have benefitted from the training. The school was established in 1979.

Sunday Triumph findings further show that state immigration commands throughout the country have effected crash training programme on weapon handling for their personnel who are yet to enroll at the Kano Immigration School.

The training, which is for a duration of two weeks, is usually in batches and is handled by military and anti-riot mobile police officers.

Some of the weapons taught in the programme include the police mark 4, pistol barrels with a shooting range of 25-50 yards, the SLR rifle with a range of 800 yards, Setma rifle, AR 70 rifle and the smoke bomb employed for troop advancement or crowd control.

Presently, our border posts are manned by a combined team of military, police and immigration personnel who keep patrol surveillance on our porous borders and it is generally believed that lack of weapons for the immigration men is what has prompted the combined nature of the patrol team.

When this reporter contacted the Assistant Director of Immigration for Kano Command, Alhaji Abdulkadir Mohammed, for comments on the delay in supply of arms for his men, he said he was not in a position to explain but referred me to the Commandant of the Kano Immigration Training School, Alhaji M.A. Fika, who similarly declined comments.

The Kano Immigration Command has a total staff strength of 141 serving personnel and quite a number of this are stationed at the Maigatari border post — the only one in the state which shares a common boundary with Niger Republic.

NIGERIA

AIR INDIA REQUESTS SPECIAL AIRPORT SECURITY

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 19 Aug 85 p 17

[Text]

INDIA'S national airline, Air India, now receives special security attention at the Murtala Muhammed International Airport, Ikeja.

This followed a request by the airline to the Nigerian Airport Authority following the recent spate of terrorists activities on the airline's craft believed to be perpetuated by India's aggrieved Sikh separatists.

Special security arrangement at airports, our reporter gathered, include a 24-hour vigil on aircraft luggage checks and thorough scrutiny of all persons who by virtue of their jobs, come into contact with aircraft.

These include cleaners, baggage handlers, fuelers and others.

On June 23, an Air India Boeing 747 airliner was reported to have crashed into the Atlantic Ocean, South-West of Ireland, claiming 329 lives.

A Press Trust of India (PTI) report from New York said a man with an Indian

accent had telephoned the New York Times, saying the Sikh students federation was responsible for planting a bomb aboard the flight from Toronto to Bombay and New Delhi.

Also, a baggage container unloaded from a plane from Canada exploded killing two people in Tokyo Airport, and the Globe and Mail newspapers quoted Indian officials as saying they suspected two Sikhs of being involved in both incidents.

Air India operates two flights a week to Lagos. The first a Boeing 707 arrives Lagos at 2.00 p.m. on Sundays and departs at 4.00 p.m. The second also a Boeing 707 arrives Lagos at 2.00 p.m. Sundays and departs two hours later.

Contacted in his office, a Nigerian Airports, Authority manager, Alhaji Sami Baba said that the authority had special security arrangements for the airline but added that Air India was not the only airline given such treatment in Lagos.

CSO: 3400/1188

NIGERIA

NEPC PRESSES FOR NEW EXPORT DRIVE

Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 2 Sep 85 p 1

[Article by Michael Oduniyi]

[Text]

THE Nigerian Export Promotion Council in conjunction with the Commonwealth Secretariat, will soon embark on some export promotion drive on four fronts namely Cameroon and Gabon; Brazil; Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Abu Dhabi and Dubai; and Australia.

This was disclosed to Business Times last week by an official of the Nigerian Export Promotion Council.

The export promotion programmes are made up of the Contact Promotion Programme (CPP) for Nigeria in Cameroon and Gabon for products like Nigerian-made-wines, motorised fishing and transport boats, Vitalo and other cocoa based beverages.

Other products are stationery (pencils and ball pens), tropical fruits juices, plastic and rubber shoes, electric bulbs, other lightings and asbestos cement products.

The second front export promotion programmes, being funded by the Commonwealth Fund for

Technical Co-operation, include the market survey and test marketing of Nigerian Products in Brazil, for products such as African LP phonographic records, African prints with varied designs, Nigerian-made-wines, processed instant yam flour, and so on.

The third front for the promotion programmes, is the Market Survey and Test Marketing of Nigerian Products in Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Abu Dhabi and Dubai, for cocoa-based beverages (Vitalo, etc.) kolanut fruit, fibre and carpet praying mats, wooden window blinds and tooth picks.

The last front in the export promotion programmes is the market survey for Nigerian cocoa products in Australia. These programmes are to run concurrently.

Meanwhile, willing Nigerian manufacturing exporters who have the capability to supply any of the products for the promotion programmes, have started submitting application to the Nigerian Export Promotion Council.

Hitherto, many Nigerian products have illegally found their way to many parts of the world. It is believed that with little effort Nigerian products are likely to have ready markets in many parts of the world.

These products include lace materials, detergents especially Omo brand, cosmetics, and plastic materials, which already found their way to neighbouring West African countries.

Other export goods like cocoa, palm produce and other allied agricultural produce, have been illegally smuggled out of the country. These goods are prominent in European countries, most especially carvings made here, which are on display in America and other western European countries.

Previous studies carried out on potential markets for Nigerian products showed that products such as aluminium products, cooking utensils, tanks, louvres, corrugated sheets, biscuits, furniture and plastic products, would have ready markets in foreign countries.

NIGERIA

FRG, SPAIN PROVIDING MORE SHIPS

Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 9 Sep 85 p 1

[Article by Jackson Imafidon]

[Text]

SEVEN ships meant for Nigeria are under construction in shipyards in Federal Republic of Germany and Spain.

The owners of the vessels are not disclosed in the Lloyd's Register of "Shipping, Merchant Ship building return " for second quarter of this year. The gross tonnage of the vessels is 1,337.

In the report, it was stated that 1,413 ships were registered for construction in the major ship yards in the world.

al Republic of Germany and Spain shipyards have 75 ships under construction each.

The world economic recession does not seem to have serious impact on the ship-building industry as work started on 414 ships during the second quarter of this year. A total of 479 ships were launched during the same period.

Out of the vessels launched, during the period, 83 each were Ore

bulk carriers and general cargo of 2,000 gross tonnage and over. On the whole 36 oil tankers were launched.

Within the same period, work on 551 ships were completed with gross tonnage of 4,947,642.

The report however shows that the industry has recorded a slight drop in the volume of work done. During the first and second quarter of 1984, 465 and 476 ships respectively were launched. But at the first quarter of this year, 409 ships were launched and at the second quarter, the figure rose to 479.

As at the second quarter of this year, 551 ships were completed and 431 at first quarter as against 512 and 531 ships recorded during the first and second quarters of last year.

When the seven Nigerian ships are completed and delivered, the National's merchant fleet would have risen to about 41. African Ocean Lines, an indigenous

shipping company recently acquired two container vessels built in the German Democratic Republic.

CSO: 3400/1135

NIGERIA

COCOA PRODUCTION INCREASE EXPECTED

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 7 Sep 85 p 15

[Article by Raheem Mohammed]

[Text] Cocoa production for 1984/85 season in Nigeria is expected to reach 150,000 tonnes which is 35,000 tonnes more than what was produced last year.

This statistics was contained in the Cocoa market report for August published by Gill and Duffus Group, London.

The report however said that the outlook for the 1985/86 season for Nigeria gives the greatest concern at present.

It said that enough planting began well enough in April this year the trees went through a relatively dry period in late April and May without much loss of potential.

However, the report added that heavier rains in June and July contributed to the development of an unusually high incidence of pod rot.

As a result, the current outlook is for weak new crop and further serious losses to black pod could not be ruled out which is a disappointing development in view of the promising conditions early this year.

This situation, the report added, vary from region to region, though peculiar to West African countries.

Some regions however still present a comparatively healthy picture.

Cocoa was until the advent of oil the major foreign exchange earner for the country.

Meanwhile, the total world production of cocoa for the present 1984/85 crop season is expected to stand at 1.84 million tonnes.

This is an improvement over that of 1983/84 which was 1.5 million tonnes.

CSO: 3400/1199

NIGERIA

STUDENTS TO CARRY EXIT CARDS

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 6 Sep 85 p 1

[Text] Pupils moving out during school hours in Lagos will now carry exit cards. This will enhance effective monitoring and control of students' movements, government said.

Government also said schools would now be fenced and able-bodied men employed as gatemen. The WAI brigade would also be involved in the control of students' movements.

These were some of the measures being taken by the Lagos State Government to maintain discipline in schools and arrest cases of juvenile delinquencies.

The government announced that henceforth, any pupil found loitering during school hours would be apprehended.

On the automatic promotion of pupils, government accepted the view that this had led to sending pupils who are not materials for secondary schools into such schools resulting in pupils' negative attitude to learning, truancy, malingering, idleness and lawlessness.

It said efforts would be intensified to improve standards in primary schools rather than conduct another entrance examination for first school leavers to gain admission into higher schools.

On environmental sanitation exercise, government rejected a recommendation that pupils be taken out after school hours on Fridays instead of Saturday mornings as a means of curbing wandering by pupils.

Cleanliness

It said "the weather after school is not ideal for general cleanliness." It however, said the involving of children on monthly basis would be discontinued as soon as the situation improved.

Government accepted an amendment to the "Children's and Young Persons Law" to empower the police to apprehend students roaming the streets between 8 a.m. and 2 p.m., but did not support the idea of parents of such pupils being penalised.

Rather, the pupils should be handed over to their schools for necessary disciplinary action while habitual offenders would face the juvenile courts, the government said.

NIGERIA

NATION'S ECONOMY, IMF'S REQUIREMENTS VIEWED

Lagos NIGERIAN FORUM in English Mar/Apr 85 pp 85-93

[Article by Femi Aribisala]

[Text]

Much of the criticism about the efforts of the Nigerian government to obtain a structural adjustment loan from the IMF has centred on the grounds that further resort to foreign borrowing would usher Nigeria effectively into the vicious spirals of a foreign debt trap. However, the reality of the economic situation in the country today is that Nigeria is already firmly within the straitjackets of the debt trap. And the catch is that only by resorting to more loans can we stand a chance of breaking loose.

Nigeria is not economically "over-borrowed." In spite of reduced earnings and the vagaries of unstable export markets, the country still earns a considerable amount from oil, and at relatively little cost. However, the country is burdened with a huge hangover of medium and long-term loans with bunched maturities, and this, in effect, makes the nation insolvent. The disproportionate aspect of Nigeria's inflated foreign liabilities was incurred in the form of suppliers' credits and other similarly deferred payments arising from indiscriminate imports during the reckless years of the Second Republic.

The gravity of the crisis is such that we do not even know, with any degree of precision, how much we are owing. The government has contracted Chase Manhattan of London to help us reconcile the claims of our foreign creditors with the records of the Central Bank. It is a testament to the country's pathetic position that a foreign organ such as Chase has to be entrusted with such a delicate task. One thing is certain, when the books are finally closed, the nation will be saddled with inflated bills.

Already the estimate of roughly %6 billion in trade arrears is out of kilter with the chronic shortage of basic commodities in the last years of the Second Republic. What exactly did we buy? The evidence suggests that much of the goods never did reach Nigeria, and that many are taking advantage of our sloppy accounting methods to claim that we owe them money for goods which were never supplied. According to the former Managing Director of the IBWA, Oladele Olashore, in 1981, for instance, Nigeria remitted a total of N11.9 billion abroad for imports, while only a total of N2.7 billion worth of goods was actually imported. (See The Guardian, 11 May, 1984).

Short of repudiating these trade arrears, and thereby provoking commercial ostracism by our foreign partners and suppliers which is sure to bring our externally-dependent economy to a crash, Nigeria is faced with the burden of seeking their refinancing into short-term debts. Some of this refinancing, specifically with regard to our "uninsured" trade partners, have already been amicably negotiated. Others, with our "insured" trade partners whose exports are backed by government export credit agencies, remain outstanding. The latter grouping is insisting that a pre-condition for such refinancing is the conclusion of the stalemated agreement between Nigeria and the IMF.

The nature of Nigeria's debt commitments is also economically suffocating. While the total sum in itself is not beyond the nation's ability to repay, the debts are so bunched that the nation is now in the throes of repayment humps. Thus, while in 1984, the debt-service ratio as a percentage of total government expenditure was 25%; in 1985, it is projected at 44%; and by 1987, it is envisaged that it will scale the heights of 60%. This means that the bulk of the nation's income will simply be used to service loans, at zero gain to the economy.

Short of repudiating our debts, therefore, it is imperative that we reschedule all our loans, in order to stretch out the interest and amortization payments, thereby lightening the burden on the nation's purse in the short-term.

The problem here, however, is that the government is unlikely to succeed in obtaining the requisite co-operation of its creditors for the rescheduling of its debt, if it persists in rejecting the IMF's draconian conditions for its extended fund facility.

It is clear that IMF assistance is being employed in this era of Reaganomics as a political weapon to keep debtor nations firmly within the straight and the narrow of the free enterprise and free trading system. It is now almost impossible for a poor country with balance-of-payments difficulties to obtain loans from Western commercial banks or governments, without first succumbing to the rigours of IMF conditionalities and, thereby, obtaining an IMF "certificate of guarantee."

The Third World is now heavily over-borrowed, at over \$600 billion, that Western banks and credit organisations are having sleepless nights over the spectre of loan repudiation. Unlike in the 1970's, when the problem was how to recycle the massive petrodollar surpluses of the OPEC countries, and the answer was to dump them on the newly-industrialising countries of Latin America and South-east Asia, today, Third World countries are regarded as veritable credit risks. And it is in this regard that the IMF linkage has come to assume enhanced saliency.

Thus, in June 1984, while the OECD Summit in London passed a resolution to aid debt-ridden LDCs, this was made conditional upon their first coming to terms with the IMF. This means that a debtor nation which has the courage to rebuff the IMF is likely to suffer an international trade credits embargo, and also a total freeze of all terms of external financing. This is the predicament of Nigeria. The loan negotiations between Nigeria and the IMF has now reached a plateau where Nigeria's taking of the loan is supposed to signify, in clear political terms, that the country is prepared to accommodate what the Western creditor countries believe should be the appropriate line of economic recovery.

Apart from the requirement of rescheduling its loans, Nigeria is also in dire need of more loans to underwrite the structural readjustment of the economy. In the first place, the nation is confronted with a serious cash-flow crisis, in an era of dwindling oil revenues and uncertainty in the international market. From a high of \$22 billion in 1980, the nation's foreign exchange earnings has plummeted to barely \$8 billion in 1984 and 1985. This means that there is insufficient domestic capital to continue with the nation's ambitious capital projects on which the future must surely depend. In effect, the IMF loan is required not only on its own merits, but also as a trigger for other loans, for the simple reason that the availability of credit from commercial banks is also contingent upon Nigeria reaching an agreement with the IMF.

The full international implication of the IMF loan for Nigeria is, therefore, that the country will be able to obtain some \$2 billion in the organisation's extended fund facility; it will secure a \$400 World Bank structural adjustment loan which is directly linked to the IMF package; it will be able to refinance its trade arrears with Western export credit agencies; it will be able to reschedule its medium to long-term debt; it will be able to bolster the nation's credit-rating in the international capital markets; and it will be able to raise new money to underwrite the nation's economic recovery.

As a precondition for giving Nigeria a loan, the IMF has come up with a number of economic requirements which it feels the government should fulfil. These include a drastic reduction in government expenditure, the removal of subsidies, higher interest rates and taxes, the liberalisation of trade and foreign exchange regulations, and the devaluation of the naira. In spite of the stalemated nature of the negotiations, and the government's public disparagement of the IMF, the record of 12 months of the Buhari regime indicates that the government has been striving to adhere strictly to these conditionalities.

Since coming to power on 31 December, 1983, the Buhari administration has instituted major cuts in public expenditure. The civil service and government para-statals have been savaged by retrenchments. Many types of taxes have been introduced, including pool tax, sales tax, and educational and development levies. A wage freeze has been imposed on both the public and the private sectors. Schools and universities have been merged and the government subsidy on education removed, leading to the withdrawal of many students from primary schools, colleges and higher institutions.

A change in the currency was instituted, giving full rein to a squeeze on the money supply. Interest rates have been pushed up and the expansion rate of bank credits pegged. Measures are afoot enabling Nigerians and foreigners to operate foreign bank accounts in Nigeria. In addition, the 1984 consolidated customs tariff was a submission to the IMF requirement of import liberalisation. Critical examination of the various provisions of the decree reveals that, with the exception of gaming machines and champagne, any good can be imported into the country, provided the prospective importer secures import licenses.

Undoubtedly, had these draconian measures been instituted after the obtaining of the IMF loan, the government would have been confronted with civil unrest typical of the experience of other IMF debtor countries of the Third World, including, of recent memory, Morocco and Argentina. As it was, the government was able to implement the major part of the IMF package, while insisting to the public that it will not compromise the national interest to IMF manipulation. This public relations exercise has been conducted with remarkable dexterity, except that Nigeria is now in the unenviable position of a country which has suffered virtually all the aggravation associated with the adherence to the strictures of the IMF, without however having the benefit of the loan.

This has come about because, in spite of the virtual capitulation to the IMF diktat, three major bones of contention remain, namely the devaluation of the naira, trade liberalisa-

tion, and the removal of petroleum subsidies. Why, we may well ask, has the government refused to give way on these three grounds?

With regard to devaluation, the government is afraid of what repercussions it will have for domestic political and economic stability. Indeed, behind every devaluation looms the danger of inflationary pressures for higher incomes, which will raise costs and increase the likelihood of monetary expansion to accommodate the higher demand. This is because devaluation will increase the price of imported goods which importers will promptly pass on to consumers. The ubiquitous market trader will also raise their prices by the appropriate devaluation percentage and blame the government. In addition, the nation's raw material imports will become more expensive, leading to more expensive finished industrial products.

The government is also not convinced that devaluation makes economic sense for Nigeria. It is argued that devaluation will not dampen the nation's appetite for foreign goods because Nigeria has an inelastic demand for imports. It would also not boost the country's exports significantly because over 90% of this is accounted for by oil which, incidentally, is denominated in dollars. It is further maintained that locally manufactured goods are not going to enjoy any comparative advantage, given the heavy dependence on raw material imports in Nigeria's present structure of manufacturing.

However, this position does little to address head on the central issue, which is that the naira creates distortions within the domestic economy. It penalises the traditional primary product export sector by artificially raising the price of these exports in terms of foreign currency. It also discriminates in favour of imports and against locally-produced goods, making imports relatively cheaper and, thereby, creating a disincentive for local manufacturers and agricultural producers. Furthermore, it under-values the foreign capital component in enterprises and, therefore, discourages foreign investment.

Thus, the devaluation of the naira can be expected to act as a stimulant to domestic food production, as well as the production of the traditional cash crops of cocoa, ground nuts, rubber and palm kernels. And it would encourage greater foreign investment in Nigeria. In spite of the doom being predicted by the anti-devaluation lobby in Nigeria, there has been no major negative implications to the recent depreciation of the naira. Between 12 November, 1984 and 26 February, 1985, the naira depreciated by 8.31% against the dollar, by 4.67% against the pound sterling and by 6.77% against the Deutsche Mark. (See Business Concord, 26 February, 1985). There has been very limited reaction to this "crawling peg" devaluation, except for the up-valuation of the prices of cars assembled by Volkswagen (Nigeria) Limited.

The IMF requirement of trade liberalisation would have Nigeria open up its borders to all kind of imports, as long as there is a market for them, and abolish all duties on such goods. It also implies allowing the free movement of capital in and out of the country, with no restrictions whatsoever. This policy will have the virtue of encouraging the free flow of foreign investment into Nigeria. It will also expedite the transfer of technology, raise local productivity and, most importantly, enhance domestic competition, thereby eliminating the inefficient allocation of resources.

The truth is that the long-standing policy of import-substitution behind high tariff walls has been to the economic detriment of Nigeria. The pursuit of import-substitution encourages the proliferation of wasteful and inefficient industries. The dearth of high-level technology and industrial managerial knowhow, and especially the non-existence of effective domestic demand, leads to the establishment of small, uneconomic industrial plants which have to be protected ad infinitum. This weakens the incentive for technological innovation and ensures that the few industrial products generated under the scheme are of such high cost as to make them uncompetitive in international markets.

Moreover, contrary to expectation, import-substitution has not decreased Nigeria's imports, but has merely changed its composition. Instead of importing finished goods, we now find ourselves importing raw materials and intermediate products, capital goods, and even greater amounts of agricultural products.

The increase in agricultural imports has resulted from the fact that new investments in domestic production are often sacrificed to the requirements of the import-substituting industries. Indeed, the proceeds of the agricultural sector has traditionally been employed in Nigeria to finance the new needs of the industrial sector. This has had a deleterious effect on the income inequities between agriculture and industry, thereby, further widening the condition of rural-urban income disparity. And the result has been a steady erosion of the nation's safety margins of agricultural production, and an increase in urban migration and employment.

Trade liberalisation will serve to correct these distortions to an appreciable extent. However, there are grounds for arguing, as the government seems to be doing, that under the present circumstances, it would be economically unwise to liberalise trade. There is a basic incongruity in having a nation whose financial crisis is precisely the consequence of indiscriminate importation, pursue an open door policy with immediate effect.

Trade liberalisation can be expected to worsen Nigeria's balance of payments position in the short-term, even if it would yield salutary effect in the long-term. It is most likely to worsen the nation's current debt problem, and will make more acute the current foreign exchange shortage since foreign goods and services have to be paid for in foreign currencies. Relaxing import controls will also discourage local firms from looking inward for their raw materials, given our acute propensity to import. It should also be pointed out that it will contravene some of the strictures of our indigenisation act.

The contention, therefore, is that, on balance, trade liberalisation would be better deferred to a period when the nation has the necessary financial backbone to cushion the initial losses, before a state of equilibrium is attained. The question, of course, is to what extent the IMF would be amenable to this type of logic.

The government has also balked at the requirement for the withdrawal of petroleum subsidies, insisting that this will jack up transportation costs, which will increase the price of goods and services, which will fuel inflation. However, there can be no question that the long-term benefits of the removal of petroleum subsidies, social and economic, far outweigh the short-term costs.

Today, as Professor Aboyade observes, Nigeria is one of the few countries in the world where it is cheaper to fill your tank than to buy a chicken. The petroleum subsidy is of such magnitude that it is better to leave the oil in the ground, or sell it as refined products abroad, instead of burning it in internal combustion here at home in private cars.

Heavy subsidy in Nigeria has had an adverse effect on the development of public transportation by encouraging private car ownership. Thus, its withdrawal will facilitate the establishment of mass-transit transportation systems in our cities. It will also ensure that our local industries will not be socialised on cheap energy, which cannot last because oil is a wasting asset. Higher domestic oil prices would, therefore, encourage the substitution of oil for other energy resources. The high subsidy granted for local oil consumption has acted especially as a disincentive for commercial and industrial enterprises to switch from oil to gas. And gas is another commodity which we have in abundance, but much of which is wastefully flared off at the moment.

On balance, given Nigeria's urgent need to reschedule its debts and to refinance its trade arrears, given the nation's shortage of investible capital, and given the long-term requirements of the Nigerian economy for stability and growth, the IMF loan is imperative. It will afford the nation a cushion against the drop in its earnings, the Nigerian government will

be better able to embark upon the business of restructuring the economy and diversifying our sources of foreign exchange with the assistance of foreign capital and investment, we will be reprieved from the strangulation of our debt-servicing requirements, and we will be able to keep more factories open and more workers in productive employment.

Most of the hardship attendant upon IMF conditionalities have already been sustained by the Nigerian economy. What remains on the political plain is adroit public relations on the part of the government to overcome the nation's psychological indisposition to submit to the diktat of a foreign organ. That is a challenge to the statesmanship of the present military leadership.

CSO: 3400/1135

NIGERIA

BRIEFS

ARMY DIVISIONAL COMMANDERS NAMED--Divisional commanders of the army have been named. They are also members of the Armed Forces Ruling Council. The new General Officer Commanding the 1 Mechanised Division is Brigadier Peter Adomokhai, who took over from Brigadier Ola Oni, who is now a member of the Armed Forces Ruling Council. Brigadier Yohanna Kure, who has been commanding the 82 Division, Enugu now takes over from Major-General Sani Abacha, at the 2 Mechanised Division, Ibadan. Governor of Ogun State Brigadier D. O. Diya has been given the command of the 82 Division, Enugu. Brigadier Joshua Dogonyaro, who announced the take-over, has been made, General Officer Commanding 3 Armoured Division. He takes over from Brigadier Salihu Ibrahim. Brigadier A. B. Mamman is named Commandant of the Nigerian army corps of artillery.
[Text][Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 30 Aug 85 p 11]

300 MILITARY PERSONNEL PROMOTED--Seven military personnel in the 19 Mechanised Battalion, Akure, are among the 300 soldiers recently promoted. The officers were given their new pips by the Commanding Officer of the Battalion, Lt. Col. Mark Itonyo at a brief ceremony at the army barrack yesterday. Speaking at the ceremony Lt. Col. Itonyo said the promotion in the army is always based on hardwork, devotion to duty and responsiveness. Lt. Col. Itonyo advised all the promoted officers to continue in the spirit that earned them their promotions and that sky was the limit in the army. Five out of the seven officers who were promoted were from the rank of Lt. to Captain are U.A.M. Balami, Kole Akinwami, Joe Ajuba, A.M. Ajene and A.B.O. Olawoyin. The two second lieutenants, S.Y. Alhassan and E.A. Enudi were promoted to Lieutenant.
[Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 9 Sep 85 p 13]

RELIGIOUS SECT CELEBRATES FESTIVAL--The yearly Taborah Festival of the Church of Yahweh has begun in Ilorin, capital of Kwara State. The 13-day festival which is supposed to serve as victory over "sin, self, satan and the world" for believers began on August 19 and will end on the 31st. Believers are expected to use the yearly festival to observe the "white-fasting" where they will only drink water and eat vegetables. Participants at the festival too are expected to stay for the 13 days in the church where they will participate in Bible studies, prayers and revival services. The Evangelical Church of Yahweh itself was founded by Apostle T. O. Olabayo in February 1983 with the intentions of spreading "spiritual revelations and spiritual curatives" It presently has its national headquarters on Mubo Street, Amilegbe, Ilorin, Kwara State. [Text] [Lagos SUNDAY TIMES in English 25 Aug 85 p 20]

TIMES CAUTIONS ON BORDER REOPENING--The DAILY TIMES advises the federal government to be cautious while considering the reopening of the country's land borders. This, the paper says, is because the situation that brought about the closure of the borders is as relevant today as it was in April last year when they were closed. The TIMES advises that before the reopening, adequate steps should be taken to ensure the containment of the illegality that necessitated the closure. [From the press review] [Text] [Lagos Domestic Service in English 0900 GMT 11 Sep 85 AB]

PANA TO ESTABLISH REGIONAL POOL--The PAN-AFRICAN NEWS AGENCY (PANA), has concluded an agreement with Sudan for the establishment of the East African regional pool. The Central African pool will be established in Zaire while the West African pool will be sited in Nigeria. Their agreements will be signed soon. [Excerpts] [Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 9 Sep 85 AB]

CSO: 3400/1095

SEYCHELLES

BRIEFS

PLEDGE FOR FOOD FUND--The Seychelles has pledged \$14,000 for the special African fund set up to fight famine, President France Albert Rene said on 22 July on his return from Addis Ababa, where he attended the Organisation of African Unity summit. He also paid tribute to the outgoing OAU chairman, Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere. [Text] [Paris INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 27 Jul 85 p 2]

RENE WARNS ENEMIES--President France Albert Rene has given opponents of his regime three months to abandon any ideas of sabotage operations in the archipelago. In a speech marking National Militia Day, President Rene said, "We know very well who our enemies are and we have the means to act against them." The warning came several days after the discovery of an alleged embryo conspiracy within the presidential guard, which was not publicly revealed, and the arrest of several civilians (see I.O.N. No 189). [Text] [Paris INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 27 Jul 85 p 5]

TWO NEW PARASTATALS--The Seychelles Petroleum Company (SEPEC) and the Mahe Bunkering Company (MABCO) are the latest parastatal enterprises to be set up in the Seychelles. They have taken over between them the import and distribution of petroleum products which were previously the preserve of the Shell multinational. The government has not revealed if Shell has a share in the capital of the two new concerns, which are joint venture companies. The president of Seychelles National Oil Co., of which SEPEC and MABCO are subsidiaries, explained the changes by referring to the government's determination to control oil prices with the prospect of boosting the economic activity of the archipelago. The establishment of another joint venture company in the coffee and tea sector is also noteworthy. The state now owns 55 percent of the Seychelles Tea and Coffee Co. Ltd., which previously belonged to the GMR group headed by the Italian Mario Ricci. However, the management of the business remains in the hands of GMR. [Text] [Paris INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 27 Jul 85 p 6]

CSO: 3400/1061

SOUTH AFRICA

WHITES INCREASINGLY DRAWN INTO VIOLENCE

Residents Talk

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 8 Sep 85 p 19

[Article by Chris Whitfield]

[Text]

POLITICAL violence has always been something which blacks inflicted on blacks. Something whites watched with mounting concern on TV, or read about in their newspapers, or heard about from their domestic servants. The killing in Sebokeng on October 12 last year of a white baby signalled a change. It sent a ripple of shock through white households. Since Blair's death there has been a steady trickle of incidents involving whites caught up in the violence. A party of tourists stoned in Orlando, two white women attacked in the white Johannesburg suburb of Kew, a Durban woman and her male companion narrowly escaping death in Inanda, a woman and her baby injured in Sandton, two Cape Town whites escaping with their lives after running a gauntlet near DF Malan Airport, two whites losing their lives after they drove into a party of mourners near Mdantsane, Eastern Cape. And now Kraaifontein. How did it happen? And what are its implications?

A WHITE suburb has come under attack for the first time since the unrest flared up a year ago.

This week the surges of violence in the Cape Peninsula spread out of the coloured and black areas and into the suburb of Windsor Park.

Shouting youths swept on to the highway in the Kraaifontein area, outside Cape Town, blocked the road with burning tyres and obstacles and then stoned and petrol-bombed neighbouring houses in the white suburb.

Mrs Yvonne Houreau was alone at home about 8.45 pm and had just finished bathing when she heard the next-door neighbour's dog barking.

"I went out the front door and they were out in the road dancing among these flames. They pointed at me and were laughing and shouting," she said.

She came inside just as a brick smashed through the front window of the house.

Seconds later another brick hit the front door.

"My husband was out at a meeting so I called my son and he called the police".

Down the road 75-year-old Mrs Cornelia Nolan huddled in the passage with her three grandchildren as rocks landed on the roof and a petrol bomb smashed against the back wall, but did not explode.

"They must have climbed over the fence because we could hear them running about and shouting in the yard," she said.

Her son, Mr Hansie Nolan, went outside but the youths had fled.

Ilhana Smit, 14, and her ill mother switched off the lights and hid in their house directly behind the Nolans.

"We heard people running about and chanting," she said. "It was very frightening."

The fence separating the suburb from the highway is about two metres high and lined

with rusty barbed wire.

Mrs Joey Emrich said the problems had started several hours before the attack on the houses.

"Before going to a church meeting my son saw people throwing stones at cars on the highway and said we should call the police," she said.

"When we came back we saw a whole horde of them dancing and shouting in the road with tyres burning.

"Next thing they had started throwing stones and petrol bombs at the white houses."

The white folk of Windsor Park decided to take matters into their own hands.

"Lots of shots were fired," said Mrs Emrich. "My son fired one shot but only into the ground among the rioters."

Two of the youths were shot and seriously injured.

"Then the police arrived, parked a Casspir in the highway and they ran away," said Mrs Hoareau.

Windsor Park is a predominantly working-class neighbourhood and the people's reaction was generally one of defiance.

"I have three hunting rifles, a night-scope, and three handguns. They are playing with fire if they think they can come over here and throw rocks around," was the reaction of one man in the area.

He said he often worked in the neighbouring coloured suburb of Scottsville — from which direction the youths had come — and had no doubt it was the "skollies" who were causing the problems.

Mr Rob Muiyser had not been at home when the youths came, but said he had a gun and "will use it before they can throw stones at me".

Estimates of the number of youths who had crossed the highway into the white suburb varied from "a handful" to 200.

Over the road in Scottsville residents said they thought the youths had not come from their neighbourhood.

8 October 1985

Kraaifontein Victims

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 8 Sep 85 p 19

[Article by John MacLennan]

[Text]

WHITES can expect to be drawn even further into the spiral of township violence, but there is no defined strategy to make them political victims of the freedom struggle for purely racial reasons.

This is the consensus among academics who have studied the country's agony of unrest and who were asked to comment on its new development as a mob vented its anger on whites in the white Cape Town suburb of Kraaifontein.

And the immediate effects they see is that many whites can be expected to make laager by arming themselves and opting for the hardline safety offered by Dr Andries Treurnicht.

Dr Tom Lodge, who is a political historian at Witwatersrand University, said of the Kraaifontein incident: "It is not a reflection of a strategy but a mood, a mood that unrest should be brought out of the townships and into white areas where they can be seen and heard.

"Up till now whites have been feeling the unrest in their pockets, not coming through the windows in the form of bricks."

The cause for this, he said, is that township dwellers perceive the police to be on the rampage. "This causes an element of bitterness, a mood of antipathy to whites and they want to hit back. They feel whites should suffer as well. They are also responding to what they see as a revolutionary situation. The violence is not being caused by hooligans. The people who throw stones are politically motivated.

"Stakes for blacks are very high at the moment. They are looking and listening for very detailed and specific proposals and what they want is probably not on the agenda. They want real political power and the Government is not prepared to consider that in the near future."

He adds: "By decapitating various movements through imprisoning activists and the leadership, the Government has now removed the people who could control the more violent fringes."

He maintains that neither the ANC nor UDF is behind the new tactic. "There is no carefully calculated programme to terrorise whites, no conspiratorial organisation is behind this. The ANC has stressed that although it will go for soft targets, it is not out to kill white civilians in particular."

But he concedes there will be a white backlash in that whites will arm themselves. "There is always the possibility of reprisals and vigilantes could hit back. I am sure there are plenty of tough, aggressive people around who would not object to taking the law into their own hands."

In Cape Town some gun dealers were reporting chaotic sales over the last few days as turnover increased by an estimated 70 percent.

At the same time there has been a near explosion in the burglar alarm and security guard trade around the country.

Police reaction to the have-a-go brigade: "We view the attack on a home in Kraaifontein as an isolated incident. Any person is entitled to defend his or her property or life or that of another person. This is a Common Law fact. The police are in principle opposed to the forming of vigilante groups."

Professor Charles Villa-Vicencio, of the University of Cape Town's Department of Religious Studies, who was himself arrested during the abortive march on Pollsmoor Prison, feels whites have been cocooned against the violence because of the effective containers provided by apartheid.

"Up till now whites have been isolated or kept in ignorance of the dissatisfaction and the protest we are now witnessing among blacks. As this increases it is inevitable that it will spill over (into white areas). The days when we could contain violence are over. It is going to envelop all areas." He does not think whites have been identified as specific targets and makes the point that people of all races are joining in the present wave of protest.

Some blacks, he feels, might regard whites as "more acceptable targets but the violence is being vented on all classes of the population."

Many whites, he said, would move towards the CP, but "there is also an increasing number of white people who believe that unless something is done now we will all lose in this situation. They believe the time has come to put pressure on the Government."

Professor Mike Hough, of Pretoria University's Department of Political Studies, makes the point that South Africa has — over the years — witnessed very little inter-racial violence.

"The United States has seen more white-black confrontation than we have here. Our experience of this is minimal."

He also goes along with the theory that the spillover is incidental.

"For the average angry stonethrower the symbols of authority are right there in the township. They need look no further if they want to burn down a post office, or a school, or whatever."

A white backlash could also have severe economic effects for blacks. "Many blacks find their employment in white areas and they could find their access curtailed."

SOUTH AFRICA

EFFECT OF CONSUMER BOYCOTTS ASSESSED

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 17 Sep 85 p 4

[Article by Peter Wallington: "Boycotts Bring Blacks and Whites Together"]

[Text]

PROFESSOR Peter Vale, director of the Institute for Social and Economic Research at Rhodes University, said that in these times of conflict and despair the boycotts have brought black and white together "to talk around fundamental issues".

Black leaders realise that consumer boycotts offer a means to "engage the local power structures in debate on important issues", and white businessmen have in some cases "learnt quickly to negotiate as equals" he says.

The boycotts have swept from the Cape Peninsula to Natal and the Reef — and they continue to spread — with union leaders in Johannesburg last week calling on shoppers to boycott black councillor's businesses, while in Natal, Fosatu is seeking to extend the boycott beyond Maritzburg.

The withdrawal of black buying power has had its effect, just as National Party-sponsored consumer boycotts of Indian-owned businesses, aimed at promoting Afrikaner businesses, did in the 1940s.

The boycotts have been sparked by a variety of issues.

Demands include the lifting of the state of emergency, the withdrawal of police and army from the townships, the freeing of all detainees and the granting of full political rights.

But there have also been local demands, with Vale citing the case of Adelaide, where black people insisted their cattle be allowed to graze on the town's common land.

Vale also said that because United Democratic Front affiliates were structured the same way they had the capacity to mobilise support around

issues peculiar to the area as well as on a broader level.

In some cases boycotts have been suspended as sympathetic authorities have responded sincerely to black grievances, while in other cases the response has been harsher as the authorities have attempted to crush the boycotts.

Vale said boycott successes can be measured in two ways: the support they get, and whether satisfactory negotiations take place with white authorities to end them.

The Port Elizabeth boycott, which started on July 15, has been almost 100% effective since day one. Says local Chamber of Commerce president Tony Gilson: "Although there are some signs that a few blacks are shopping again, there does not appear to be a real crack in the boycott."

The Progressive Federal Party (PFP) surveyed 43 of the affected shops soon after the boycott began. They found that two had already closed their doors, while 18 had seen their turnover drop from between 80% to 100%.

Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Civic Association, cautioned that boycotts could only be effective if used judiciously and for a specific period.

He said that open-ended boycotts were difficult to monitor, and that they ran the risk of collapsing into "black on black confrontations".

Other problems included the necessity of encouraging, or intimidating, people to follow the boycott through, especially in the face of the fact that township prices were invariably higher.

Motlana said shopowners were being encouraged to keep prices down, and that moves were afoot to get them to buy in bulk.

But the chaotic state of many townships hasn't helped.

A Johannesburg driver, who lives in Soweto, said it was all very well saying don't buy from white shops, "but thugs burn and loot delivery vehicles as they enter Soweto. So where are am I supposed to buy food for my children?"

The Development Bank of Southern Africa's John Bloomfield wrote recently that business was a "risk/return ratio", and warned of the possible consequences should a "blanket" boycott of white businesses be effected.

"The threshold may well be crossed sooner than boycotters realise when white businesses just pack up and go. Black business at present would certainly not be able to fill the gap."

He pointed out that Africa was testimony to the fact that it does not take long to run a country down. "SA boycotters should be thankful they still have shops to boycott."

In terms of strategy, Vale said, it was irrelevant if intimidation took place because the boycotts were working, and that that is what was important.

This meant negotiation was imperative, but Vale said this had been handicapped by the state of emergency and security force involvement.

The PE boycott was last week extended for eight weeks because demands had not been met, and a white trader blamed government's refusal

to talk to recognised leaders as the reason.

Added Gilson: "It is a problem trying to talk to people who are in detention or who fear being detained."

There is also the spectre of security force involvement. Vale said they were not equipped to deal with the problem and tended to "clutter-up" negotiations between boycott leaders and businessmen.

Possibly the most successful example of negotiation politics at work — Port Alfred — was nearly ruined, he said, when the security police arrest-

ed community leader Gugele Nkwinti. However businessmen intervened and Nkwinti was released.

Gilson agreed that security action alone would not end the boycotts but added that the boycotts should not be seen in isolation. "To find a lasting solution we have to get to the root of the problem, and that can only be done by talking to people."

Vale sees the official response to black demands in the months ahead as crucial, and said that this response would set the pattern for further negotiation.

Eastern Cape Pointing Out the Path

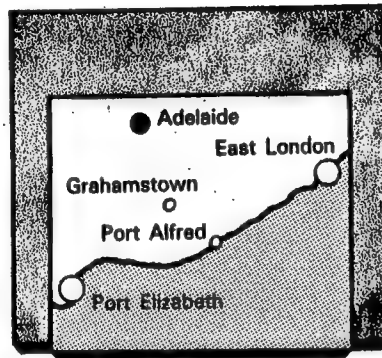
IF IT is true to say the Eastern Cape has led the way as far as unrest is concerned, then it is also true that towns in the area are leading the way in negotiating with recognised black leaders.

According to the mayor of Adelaide, Pieter Rademeyer, there has been no unrest for many months and consumer boycotts have been suspended.

Rademeyer attributed this to the negotiations he initiated with black leaders earlier this year, and said that relations between black and white have never been better.

After the initial meetings Rademeyer and his town council took a list of grievances to the East Cape Administration Board. "And we put our case in no uncertain terms," he said.

The list included a lack of grazing land for blacks, the lack of water points and a request for electricity.



There were also requests for the township to be upgraded — with more housing and better sports facilities.

The Board had been asked to speed up work on the new township to help alleviate the chronic housing shortage.

The town council, together with the Development Board, had applied for

R27 000 from government for an emergency job relief programme. The council and the black community have also applied for R1m to upgrade facilities in the township.

They have also taken up with the Department of Education and Training the matter of grassing the school sports fields, and will ask the SA Rugby Board for help in grassing community sports fields.

Rademeyer said they are now awaiting a response from the Board on their quotes to perform certain functions for the township.

Once this came, Rademeyer said he would call a meeting with black leaders to work out details. But he stressed the meetings were called for people to negotiate, not to be told what to do.

He said his council was right behind him, and that his only problem was the lack of elected leaders.

CSO: 3400/1218

SOUTH AFRICA

BOYCOTTS' SPREAD FORCES BUSINESS TO REVIEW STRATEGY

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES [Business] in English 15 Sep 85 p 11

[Article by Amrit Manga]

[Text]

CONSUMER boycotts, which continue in parts of the Eastern and Western Cape, have forced a rethink on retail strategy.

A Port Elizabeth business consultant, who does not wish to be named, says: "Affected retailers will have to plan new business strategies to cope with lower turnovers by altering their customer profiles.

"Included in our talks with businesses has been the possibility of dropping prices after the boycott to stimulate sales and attract different target groups.

CBD opening

"Retailers in the CBD will have to reduce stocks and plan how to deal with trading patterns that have been altered by the boycott."

The boycott has not only affected turnover but has caused practical difficulties

for opening up Port Elizabeth's CBD to all races. Black retailers may be unwilling to trade in the former white CBD for fear of boycotts by blacks.

The Eastern Cape boycott, which enters its eighth and intended final week, shows no signs of ending. A spokesman for the boycott committee says the authorities have provided no reason to call it off.

Several trade unions have decided to spread the boycott net to include black retail stores owned by township councillors.

The National African Federated Chamber of Commerce, which has township councillors among its members, is in an invidious position after having sympathised with consumers in their boycott action.

Real target

Nafcoc says it stopped short of supporting the boycott although it praised black consumers "for at last having identified the real target —

the white businessman".

Nafcoc claims to represent 10 000 businessmen who control most of the estimated 30 000 retail outlets in SA's black areas.

How many of these are owned by town councillors is anyone's guess. Some estimates indicate that at least 40% of the 30 000 retailers are either completely or partly owned by councillors.

Price increases of up to 40% in township shops pose a serious problem for boycott organisers who say they will continue their ban on buying from white shops into 1986.

Boycott committees have drawn up price lists, indicating to black shops what they should charge.

Supplies cut

A Nafcoc spokesman: "If the boycotts last a long time, it will be increasingly difficult for our members to supply customers with all they require.

"Many township retailers are being forced to close because of lack of supplies. Unrest makes wholesalers unwilling to risk their vehicles in black areas."

The Howick boycott, which started off in support of worker demands at BTR-Sarmcol, has spread to Maritzburg, Pinetown and Hammarsdale.

A Metal and Allied Workers Union spokesman says the boycott is in support of wider demands and not only the BTR-Sarmcol dispute.

Ladysmith, Newcastle and Empangeni are likely new targets in the Federation of SA Trade Unions' plan to include the whole of Natal in its boycott.

SOUTH AFRICA

MILTON FRIEDMAN'S STATEMENT ON RSA RECALLED

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 17 Sep 85 p 6

[Letter to the Editor]

[Text]

Dear Sir,

AS I SIT in my office in the Business Economics Department at Wits, wondering — along with numerous others in academia, in business and commerce, and in homes and streets through the nation (and, indeed, in other nations) — what will happen to the rand, what announcements, either economic or political, or other will be forthcoming, and, despite (or because of) years of training in economics, having no better "guess," really, than they, I have found it instructive to re-read the words of my fellow economist, and fellow American, the Nobel Laureate Milton Friedman.

Friedman, during his 1976 visit to this fair land, said — in an interview with Stephen Mulholland, then Editor of *Business Times* — the following, which I quote in its entirety (as reprinted in "Milton Friedman in South Africa," pages 45-46) in the hopes that it might be of service to your readers:

"South Africa is threatened from abroad, and you may say: you should have exchange control to prevent people from taking capital out. There are two answers to that. The first is that it won't work. People will find ways around it. The second and more important answer is that it is not sensible to make it work.

"When you talk about people taking capital out of South Africa, what you mean is that somebody in South Africa sells his property to somebody else in South Africa, induces somebody else to buy the South African rands for dollars or pounds, and then takes dollars or pounds out.

"Now, let's see who is on each side of that transaction. The man who sells his property in South Africa is somebody who does not have great confidence in the future of South Africa. He is a weak man from your point of view.

"Man who buys the property in South Africa is somebody who has confidence in South Africa. Moreover, the man who sells will have to sell on terms that are unfavourable to him.

The man who buys will buy on favourable terms. Thus the net result of an attempt to move capital out of South Africa is:

"(a) To transfer capital from weak hands to strong hands;

"(b) To require those people who get their capital out to pay a price, both in the form of a lower selling price for their property and a lower price in foreign currency for their rand.

"If you are successful in maintaining exchange control, the effect is simply to improve the conditions of those people who succeed in getting their capital out of South Africa. That is equivalent, if you want, to a subsidy to the exporters of capital because, if they succeed in getting permission, they get their capital out at a favourable rate. It has always passed my understanding why any government should regard that as a sensible policy to follow.

"On currency, the wise policy for a country like South Africa is to allow a free float, allow it to vary from day-to-day or month-to-month as the market demands. In that way you avoid having a period of apparent calm and then having a major disturbance, such as occurs when you have a large devaluation.

"The problem with a pegged rate is that it is subject to change from time-to-time. In every case in which it has ever been adopted, it has led to trouble. Under such a system, small disturbances, small disequilibria, are permitted to accumulate into large ones. And then the government or the authorities are always very reluctant to make changes when needed.

"They are always hoping that if they postpone them long enough the need will go away. Thus, they allow the discrepancies and the disequilibria to accumulate until a major change becomes necessary, which causes a substantial difficulty."

I trust that your readers might find the above instructive, especially if those readers include men in authority.

S HUGH HIGH
University of the Witwatersrand

SOUTH AFRICA

PRESSURES ON NATION'S BANKING SYSTEM NOTED

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 17 Sep 85 p 6

[Article by Hellouise Truswell]

[Text]

IN A TIME of unprecedented economic and political tumult, gloom and despondency have, not surprisingly, settled on banking circles. To deal with pressures currently endemic in banking institutions, Herculean fortitude is needed.

Fears of rising bad debts are prevalent. Insolvencies hiked 53% in the first six months of 1985. Volatility in interest and currency exchange rates defeats the best laid plans.

Says Dr Chris van Wyk, Trust Bank MD: "The wild fluctuation in rates of exchange increases immensely the risk of loan losses on your books. This volatility affects your customers in ways which have both been tried and tested. We are not on an experience curve. The immense unpredictability means planning, budgeting and control are major challenges."

Difficulties obtaining credit are exacerbated by the demand to bolster the capital base to meet tougher requirements of an amended Bank Act. The list continues: the imponderables inherent in the reintroduction of the two-tier rand and the debt moratorium; and the ever-present, abrasive competitiveness amongst the five major banking groups.

It is a moot point whether management in banking is coping in the present stressed climate. What is apparent is that with today's peremptory challenges in overdrive it is a *sine qua non* that energetic specialist-skilled blood is needed to steer banking through the crisis of confidence.

Five comparatively young lions with vastly different backgrounds and approaches are charged with managing Standard, Nedbank, Barclays, Volkskas and Trust Bank. *Business Day* spoke to two of them, Volkskas' Danie Cronje and Trust bank's Chris van Wyk, on their tough roles.

The new breed of banker must have uncommon capacity for hard work. Seemingly the exercise of unabashed vigour is crucial to a career in banking management. Also crucial is the need for professional management and a scientific analysis of customer and product profitability predicated on intelligent pricing in an over-banked environment.

For as MD and chief executive officer of Volkskas, Pieter Morkel sums it up: "The bank of the Eighties is facing the stiffest test in its history."

Trustbank MD Chris van Wyk, now 48, wrote his Stellenbosch University doctoral thesis on long-term economic projections of private consumer expenditure in SA. His banking career progressed from economic advisor and later GM of Senbank to Trust Bank senior GM in 1977. He assumed MD responsibilities in 1983.

He strides into his office the way a confident boxer moves into the centre of the ring. Sanguine he is not, given present circumstances; nevertheless, he generates quiet confidence. He talks straight and economically with discernible authority, preferring to focus on long-term strategy rather than intense shorter-term problems at Trust Bank.

In his philosophy certain immutables apply.

To run a successful company or a successful bank you need to spend a lot of time arriving at the right strategy. It requires creative insight and vision. You need to look beyond the problems of today and tomorrow to where you want to be five and 10 years hence. You have to create the right culture — the value systems that drive the people of your organisation. The issues of culture are, I think, what people can believe in the organisation — a culture of providing on-going training and development; a culture of open communication in the organisation; the culture to be winners; and the culture to want to be successful.

"These things I believe are terribly important in driving your business through the very difficult challenges of now and of how we perceive the future."

More than ever before the strategy is to select the right markets. "No longer can you try to be all things to all people all the time. You can't serve all market segments with all kinds of products at every possible place."

Trust Bank, Bankorp's commercial banking arm, will focus on corporate business and driving the international operations of the group. Included in the target client profile are up-scale professionals as well as the middle individual and business market. "Our strategic choice of the market segments must then be supported by the right products."

The product mix, says Van Wyk, is constantly reviewed. "We have product research and development activities in all major areas of the bank which analyse existing, new and emerging client needs. Certain products which don't yield profits will be either discarded or reviewed, upgraded and enriched."

"Strategically, it is very important to drive our business on relationship banking. We believe you have to select your people to a certain psychographic profile to fit the psychographic profile of the market sector at which you are beaming your products. We have chosen our strategic route as being mainly a metropolitan bank with a comparatively compact branch network, mainly in densely

populated areas supplying a selective addition of electronic banking services to our customers."

Van Wyk stresses that the imperatives of excellence are not only in products, branch location, technology and enough capital. They are also in the marrow and bones of your people.

"The biggest challenge to executives," he says, "is to get the organisation to accept technology, educate it to use technology and to find the structures to manage technology. If you don't, technology can be a wasteful factor."

Bankorp's philosophy is that, by and large, banking subsidiaries will generate their own capital from internal resources. Van Wyk points out that Trust Bank's balance sheet has doubled between 1983 and 1985. "Now the challenge is to improve the quality of earnings and not go so fast on asset growth. Greater selectivity in the business you put on your books is necessary so that your bad debt experience will be comparatively low in these difficult times."

Fee income also needs to be extended to improve profitability. A third major issue is to be much more cost-effective and cut out unnecessary pockets of waste in the organisation.

"The major challenge is to improve profitability, which will generate more surplus profits to plough back into the business. It also implies a steady and reliable dividend growth. But it cannot be an explosive dividend payment pattern if you have to increase your capital base."

He adds that electronics has become a strategic resource; harnessing technology for competitive purposes. Like all corporate resources, it has to be managed very, very tightly. The management of technology has to be integrated in the management of the whole business.

He sees the role of the top executive as creating the right spark, the right ethos and the right fibre in the body corporate which will make it perform like a top athlete. You have to stay close to your people and key decision-makers. What's needed is teamwork and the confidence and collective energy and thrust derived from teamwork.

"What you need is positive, active hands-on leadership."

Says Volkskas' 39-year-old joint MD Danie Cronje: "If you don't pick up bruises now, you never will." Also senior GM of the Volkskas group, Cronje is a director of Volkskas Ltd, Volkskas Merchant Bank, Volkskas Investment Corporation, Volkskas Industrial Bank, Volkskas Trust and Volkskas Insurance Brokers.

Once described as a strapping man who looks like a Blue Bull lock forward, he is a keen golfer who holds a BComm in economics from Potchefstroom University. His colleagues regard him as the quintessential ideas man, while he considers himself a pragmatist gripped by every facet of banking.

Comfortably relaxed in shirt sleeves, he stresses the importance he attaches to experience, punching the air while emphasising a point. "The ability to take shocks and handle them improve with experience. Teamwork, too, is very important. I believe we've been through a steep learning curve and all of us can handle a far greater variety of changes with the experience that we have picked up now. I think we are overbanked, but being overbanked will keep this ball rolling. Today we are better equipped to run a lean, tight ship. We are forced to concentrate on the right things."

He has, as he says, learnt that this is a time to remain calm and not panic.

Cronje stresses a cardinal banking principle for today: credit standards.

"The ability to appraise and evaluate credit is what bankers are made of. Experience as far as credit is concerned is one of those things you cannot learn at university, only through experience. Asset and liability management are going to become increasingly important, and that will prove the downfall or not of a bank. Rates

are fluctuating so much you need to take the right view when to fix your asset and/or deposit rate, when to go long and when to go shorter.

"I think the lesson I have learnt is being conservative as far as credit appraisal is concerned. In SA no bank can be too conservative in appraising credit. At one stage we all took for granted the risks of international and other banks would be in order. Now we have all found the risks in money markets and foreign exchange transactions are as big, if not bigger, than normal credit transactions. Another thing I have learnt is that people find it very difficult to adjust to changes."

Volkskas places increasing emphasis on technology used cost-effectively.

Says Cronje: "If it is not cost-effective you have a problem. You can invest millions but there still needs to be a return on your investment. In banking the most important cost factor is people. As a percentage of your total cost, the people factor is in excess of 70%.

"If you want to save, you need to save on people. If you install electronic equipment and you still use the same number of people, you are going to go down the drain. We have invested in systems and people and technology from which we will be able to reap the benefits in the future. There are two directions on which we base our future — one is technology and the other is training."

Cronje does not refer to it as "relationship" banking, but he endorses Van Wyk's thinking. "A bank is a people's place, like in any other business, but even more so in banking. You are so vulnerable if you don't have the right people because the people are the bank. They make it tick."

8 October 1985

SOUTH AFRICA

SYSTEM OF EDUCATION IN BLACK, WHITE SCHOOLS CRITICIZED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 10 Sep 85 p 16

[Article by John Woodley]

[Text]

Dr Ken Hartshorne, the well-known authority on black education, recently expressed the hope that the teacher/pupil ratio in black schools could be reduced to 1 to 40.

This would be a huge improvement on the present situation, of course — many black classes contain up to 70 and more pupils — but if Dr Hartshorne's wish came true tomorrow there would still be very little real education to be found in those 40-pupil classes.

It is generally assumed that the standard of white education is very much higher than black education because facilities, teachers' qualifications and the teacher/pupil ratio are so much better in the white schools. This assumption is correct, but the generally held belief that white children are actually being educated under these comparatively ideal conditions is open to serious question.

It is possible to instruct and even entertain a crowd of 30-plus with reasonable success, but very, very difficult to educate them.

Education in its fullest sense is a nurturing process, an inspiring process and a maturing process. At first the teacher must be a guide and be a source of inspiration, and eventually a mentor who equips his charges for independence.

For such an achievement to be possible, there has to be a special relationship between teacher and pupil. If the class is 30 to 40 strong, the teacher is reduced to instructing 30 to 40 comparative strangers. If it is 70 or more, most of them must

remain total strangers because only a rigid distant discipline can cope with such a situation for all but highly exceptional teachers.

Most educational planners and principals of schools would probably regard 25 pupils per class as an acceptable average — many would of course regard this as a luxury so let's take a closer look at what this ideal means in practice:

The ability to use language skilfully is one of the basic aims of a good education, so let's take language teaching as our example.

Let us assume that a specialist teacher of English has five classes of 25 pupils — a total of 125. (Having only five classes is also luxury in many schools.) We also assume that this teacher is competent and conscientious, and will therefore require the pupils to do regular assignments.

Ideally, the teacher will mark each assignment with each pupil in order to discuss problems and to give encouragement, but the time necessary to do this with each of 25 pupils in the classroom (while the other 24 are left unattended) is too great. The marking then has to be done outside the classroom. If the teacher devotes five minutes of marking time to each pupil per week this will be 125 multiplied by five, which is 625 minutes, which is over 10 hours.

A good teacher is heavily involved in extramural activities and spends as much time as possible keeping abreast of new developments in his field, as well as enriching himself as a human being.

How does he manage to fit it all in? After a day's teaching, he is invariably involved in some extramural activity — sports coaching, or rehearsing a play, or supervising a debate, or doing the paperwork demanded by the Department — teachers have virtually no secretarial help — to say nothing of the preparation of lessons for the next day. All these activities make demands on his time — and after all this, that marking still has to be done.

Let us assume our teacher is a family man. So when he has finally finished with umpiring or refereeing Saturday sport, he is able to devote the rest of the weekend to himself and his family.

Monday to Friday, the family takes a back seat as he devotes two hours to marking each night. And remember that I have made no provision for the marking of regular tests and exams, or for his own studies to improve his qualifications.

Remember: he is working under ideal conditions and he is devoting *five* minutes a *week* to each pupil. Those teachers who have 40 children who devote *five* minutes a week to each of their 200 pupils have 16 hours of marking a week — over three hours a day, Monday to Friday.

And you — the white readers of *The Star* — thought your children were being educated!

Bearing the above simple facts of arithmetic in mind, who can blame black children and teachers for being cynical about their education system?

Reducing the size of classes to 40 would still be an exercise in futility for the majority of teachers and

children who have not only to make huge cultural leaps to cope with the present system's curricula, but have to express themselves in their third or fourth language.

We are told by financial planners that it is unrealistic to think in terms of drastically reducing the teacher/pupil ratios. If we are serious about *educating* children it is the only realistic thing to do.

For as long as the present situation remains, schools will continue to be places where aspirations are aroused and then frustrated by impossible demands. No wonder the pupils so often burn them.

A tree with shade enough for 10-15 people, a portable blackboard, writing and reading materials and a really competent teacher (one who really has aspirations of being a genuine educator) would be a much more effective school than even the vast majority of palatial white schools are at present.

We must think in terms of small effective groups whose purpose is:

- (a) To teach children the basic skills they need for coping in the world of the 80s;
- (b) To build a sense of wonder, and
- (c) Leave children with a positive self-image.

The present system — in both black and white schools — is failing on all three counts and therefore producing generation after generation of young people who are either apathetic or seething with resentment. The soccer violence in Britain and Europe is an example of the manifestation of this frustration.

In South Africa we are in the unusual situation of *having* to change our system. We must grab the opportunity.

SOUTH AFRICA

CHILDREN AS PRODUCTS OF FAULTY EDUCATION SYSTEM DEPLORED

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 10 Sep 85 p 4

[Commentary]

[Text]

WHATEVER this Government wishes to say about change and reform, the disastrous effects of its apartheid policy can be traced almost anywhere.

The most frustrating business for a black parent today is to educate his or her offspring. From the junior levels of education right up to university, there is chaos and confusion.

Take the issue of the so-called tribal colleges. These universities were created out of the political concept of divide and rule euphemistically described as "developing along their own lines." The political concept dreamt up by the leaders of the country then have landed us in the mess we are in today. Still the Government stubbornly refuses to change policies that are leading this country in only one direction — disaster.

Since it was created in 1961 the University of the North (Turfloop) has boomeranged in its objectives against the people who created such colleges. From the word go the students, believing they had been shunted into the hinterland, far removed from the country's cultural centres, and

evidently prepared for "homeland" leadership, revolted. It was at these universities that ideas like Black Consciousness started.

When things settled into some type of restless calm, the students took a new look at their situation. They quite rightly came to the conclusion that this was preparation to being the hewers of wood and the drawers of water. We can easily understand why they reacted so bitterly to anything that happened on campus.

We know there are many other problems at the universities, the separate colleges, that is. We also know that university students are normally a questioning even rebellious lot, something that is not peculiar to tribal colleges. But at normal universities the students have proper channels, creative and otherwise, in which they expand their rebellion or attacks on the status quo.

To a black parent education is becoming not only frustrating and dangerous, but extremely expensive. It is hard enough to send children through high school. University fees are particularly steep and if your child

spends most of the year, on and off campus, it becomes close to throwing money down the drain.

Everything about apartheid or separate development or whatever its creators wish to call the system, is wrong. It is wrong to have so many black people, people who constitute the largest proportion of the country's population, in second-rate situations. The country afterall is spending a lot of money putting children through university. To have the products of such universities a bitter and unprepared lot, is criminal waste.

CSO: 3400/1177

SOUTH AFRICA

DROVES FLEE OVERSEAS TO DODGE DRAFT

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 12 Sep 85 p 5

[Article by Ian Hobbs]

[Text]

LONDON — There has been a sharp increase in the number of Defence Force conscripts seeking asylum in Britain and Europe.

A spokesman for the London-based Committee of SA War Resisters (COSAWR) said yesterday the increased flow reflected the concern of many conscripts about being used to enforce the state of emergency.

"Since last year the trickle has become a steady stream," he said.

"The London office of COSAWR is seeing an unprecedented number of conscripts or SA men opposing conscription and seeking help or asylum.

"An even greater number are seeking help through the COSAWR offices in The Netherlands."

COSAWR's Amsterdam office recently reported as many as 7 000 draft dodgers were living in Britain and Europe and said Western governments were showing increasing compassion and concern for their plight.

A joint statement by the British and Dutch offices of the movement condemned the arrests this week of four End Conscription Campaign (ECC) members, among them Cape chairman Michael Evans.

The statement denied the claim by Law and Order Deputy Minister Adrian Volk that the ECC was, "being used by the ANC to achieve the banned organisation's evil goals".

"Apartheid, and its maintenance through police and military forces, has always been the major source of suffering and resistance in SA," the statement said.

"The ECC has called for the removal of troops from the townships, for an end to conscription and a just peace in our land.

"Its programme of peaceful resistance has presented the military-dominated state with an unprecedented challenge.

"Once again, the state's actions have demonstrated that it is apartheid and not the forces opposing it which reject peaceful protest."

PETER WALLINGTON writes that the police crackdown on the ECC comes in the wake of growing support for the organisation.

COSAWR ECC Press officer David Shandler told *Business Day* the state of emergency had focused attention on the role of servicemen in the townships —

and many did not like what they saw.

"They don't want to fire on fellow South Africans, and they don't want to be responsible for apartheid," he said.

Shandler said this week's detentions were based on government's fear "that their system of conscription and the deployment of troops in the townships was meeting growing opposition from the white community".

The London-based Catholic Institute for International Relations had calculated that, from the late 1970s to the early 1980s, about 4 000 young men had fled SA rather than undergo national service.

Shandler said by July this year the Board of Religious Objectors had received over 350 applications, compared with the same figure for the whole of last year.

And, he said, more than 7 500 men had not registered with the SADF in January, up from the previous January's 1 700.

A spokesman for the SADF said 6 000 of the 7 589 were students, who had since been allocated to another call-up. Another 890 had failed to notify the SADF of their change of address, while others had failed matric and had gone back to school.

SOUTH AFRICA

EMIGRATION TO UK, NEW ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA RISES

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 16 Sep 85 p 4

[Article by Winnie Graham]

[Text]

AUSTRALIAN, New Zealand and British companies have launched a full-scale campaign to recruit professional staff in South Africa — and there is no shortage of takers.

Lawyers, quantity surveyors, metallurgists, engineers, stock-broking analysts, computer experts, electrical fitters and journalists are among the people being offered jobs overseas.

Top flight companies in Britain, Australia and New Zealand, apparently aware that many South African professionals are considering emigration because of the ongoing political unrest, have moved swiftly to capture the best brains in the country.

At least a dozen journalists from various South African newspapers have accepted jobs in Australia. Their departure coincides with the closure of several South African newspapers and the demise of several trade magazines.

The emigration of so many trained newspapermen is regarded as a great loss for South African journalism.

The brain drain has not stopped there. Overseas employers are either advertising for staff in SA or sending senior executives to the

country to recruit the manpower needed.

An advertisement in the Sunday Times last week, for instance, indicated that a senior partner from an Australian firm would be interviewing quantity surveyors/estimators in Durban, Cape Town and Johannesburg next week. The company, with offices in Australia's main cities, offers "first-class working conditions, excellent salary, overtime and other benefits, plus fares and initial accommodation for successful applicants".

The New Zealand Synthetic Fuels Corporation, operating the world's first plant to convert the natural gas from feedstock to petrol, is looking for engineers to help run the complex.

One of Australia's leading stock-brokers involved in wide-ranging investment banking activities plans to expand and is looking for executives, including a senior institutional dealer, an industrial analyst, a fixed deposit dealer, a corporate advisory executive and a private client manager.

A New Zealand firm wants a switchgear foreman to "take charge of our high voltage electri-

cal assembly shop" as well as several experienced electrical fitters to work on circuit breakers and panels, ring main gear and control panels in its high voltage shop.

A legal firm in Perth is looking for experienced attorneys and advocates.

Computer experts are also in demand. Professionals with five years or more experience in "IBM or IBM-compatible" equipment are being offered contracts to work in Melbourne.

Even Britain has jobs on offer. Renault Truck Industries in Dunstable, Bedfordshire, is advertising for senior engineers and staff at supervisory level.

With pay increases lagging behind rising living costs and most firms unable to promise staff substantial improvements next year, recruiting officers are having no difficulty finding good staff.

A recruiting officer in Johannesburg said the political unrest coupled with declining living standards made it easier to encourage skilled staff to emigrate.

"Oddly enough, the people making enquiries about relocating overseas have jobs in South Africa," he said.

SOUTH AFRICA

URBANIZATION STRATEGY REPORT SEEN AS SENSIBLE

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 13 Sep 85 p 4

[Commentary]

[Text]

Most of the recommendations made in the President's Council report of the Committee for Constitutional Affairs on an urbanisation strategy, make sense.

The abolition of influx control and the replacement of reference books are the main recommendations.

Among other things, the strategy rests on migration to urban centres being based on the free movement of all citizens in the country.

This would necessarily entail the abolition of influx control, as applied in terms of Act 25 of 1954, and that uniform identity documents be issued to all people in the country.

If the recommendations are followed to the letter, and we see no reason why they should not, then this Government would have moved towards structural change — the type of change that blacks have been calling for.

Naturally many people will be sceptical about the actual implementation of the recommendations should they be accepted by Government.

The black population, coming through a very tough time under the state of emergency, will not easily erase some of the more bit-

ter experiences they have gone through.

Even worse they will remember past broken promises; how, for instance, it had been promised that influx control would be phased out, and was not; and also that the pass laws would be relaxed and were instead intensified.

Most blacks will not be jumping in elation about the citizenship issue as it takes them back to the days before the homelands policy was introduced.

It is anybody's guess if blacks will ever be accorded political rights.

We do not wish to be unnecessarily harsh on the President's Council. They are probably doing their best.

What needs to be explained before we and other are accused of an intransigence to appreciate any change, is the removal of the obnoxious appendages of the apartheid policy is perceived by the people as movement towards an ultimate self-determination.

We, incidentally, seem to have the same views as Dr Andries Treurnicht on this score.

When the average black man speaks of "freedom" in a somewhat vague and generalised fash-

ion he is speaking of self-determination and a say in the running of the country.

The man-in-the-street, probably unable to articulate these feelings, identifies the physical deprivations and oppressive laws as obstacles towards self-determination.

The Government alone is to blame for this. If these changes had been planned and effected without the seeming pressures, then the amount of goodwill from the people would have been overwhelming.

CSO: 3400/1177

SOUTH AFRICA

GOVERNMENT'S REFORM NOT SEEN AS GRANTING FULL RIGHTS

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 13 Sep 85 p 4

[Commentary by Sam Mape]

[Text]

THE offer of South African citizenship to blacks by the State President, Mr P W Botha, will be meaningless unless blacks are given the same civil and political rights as whites.

Opposition party leader, Dr Frederick van Zyl Slabbert, seems to have been too hasty in labelling the move as an end of the apartheid dream.

Some observers might want to argue that Rome was not built in one day and that this is the beginning of greater things to come. This might be true, but only up to a certain extent.

There are two categories of blacks that are going to be affected by Mr Botha's deal. Those in the so-called white South Africa will remain South African citizens; and those in independent bantustans will have dual citizenship.

Categories

The statement made by the Transkeian presi-

dent, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, put the position of the two categories of blacks in proper perspective.

He said blacks were never citizens in South Africa as they had no voting rights and that when the bantustans took independence, they did not relinquish any citizenship as they were never citizens — in the first place.

The Government is taking blacks to the ante-status quo position. That is, they will be citizens in the same sense that they were before the Homeland Citizenship Act was passed.

That citizenship was meaningless, except that recently it has come to indicate the permanence of blacks in the so-called white South Africa.

According to a law professor at the University of Witwatersrand, Prof John Dugard, citizenship means being able to exercise full political and civil rights in one's country.

Citizen

"As a white citizen of South Africa I can travel

on a South African passport, reside permanently in South Africa, travel freely within South Africa and I have the right to own property and to vote," Prof Dugard said.

"I am not optimistic that those rights are inherent in the new deal proposed by the Government. If blacks were to be given even the promise of full citizenship rights, this would in effect mean the Government had decided to share power with blacks.

"And at this stage of our political development one cannot expect the Government to be so generous, not until one has seen the type of legislation that will be passed relating to this issue," said Prof Dugard.

There are many pieces of legislation whose removal from the statute books could signal a serious intention on the part of the Government to introduce meaningful change.

The amount of damage caused to blacks by the apartheid system and the growing urgency for change demands much more than a dubious offer of citizenship.

In the same way as the repeal of the Mixed Marriages Act made no sense when it was not accompanied by the repeal of the Group Areas

Act, granting South African citizenship to blacks while the Population Registration Act remains in the statute books will not have any significant implications.

The continued categorisation of people according to their race groups points away from blacks enjoying the same citizenship rights as whites.

Anger

By creating expectations he might not be able to live up to, Mr Botha could cause more anger among blacks.

The whole question of black citizenship will now be brought under the microscope and scrutinised more than it was before this week.

Organisations like Azapo, tired of the meaningless piecemeal reform that the Government has been dishing out, said it would accept nothing short of a complete handover of South Africa to its rightful owners.

The Azapo statement said blacks were deprived of their rightful citizenship — a non-negotiable right.

Blacks have never exercised this right under white rule, so it is not too unreasonable of them to feel that what South Africa needs now is to go to the polls under a one-man-one-vote system.

SOUTH AFRICA

PROBLEM OF PROJECTING NATION'S IMAGE ABROAD CAUSING CONCERN

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 9 Sep 85 p 11

[Article by Hannes De Wet]

[Text]

If you don't feed the wolves they are going to feed on you.

This single sentence sums up the story of South Africa's information failure, says a Washington lawyer and former member of the Reagan Administration, Mr Don de Kieffer.

The wolves he is talking about are the roughly 400 foreign correspondents presently in South Africa.

"Just imagine," he explains, "what the result would be if the South African Government would organise the following public relations exercise:

REFUGEES

"Arrange a bus to take foreign correspondents and TV crews to the refugee camps on the border between Mozambique and South Africa. On their arrival they find the State President, Mr P W Botha, visiting the refugees.

"Without a jacket and with out a tie he is walking among the refugees, voicing encouragement and concern for their plight.

"The same evening millions of overseas TV viewers witness the demonstration of compassion in their living rooms.

"If a white South African leader who is normally presented as a brutal oppressor shows that kind of concern for black refugees, it is a genuine,

bona fide news story.

"Can you imagine what that would do for the State President's image abroad and for the country?"

But South Africa is doing nothing of the sort. As a result the wolves are feeding on the Government.

"You should keep in mind that those correspondents are under pressure to file stories virtually every day. And the competition among them is tough.

"South Africa is extremely newsworthy at the moment. You have golden opportunities. Genuine news stories which would give the country favourable exposure are legion.

"And then I'm not talking about something as flat as P W Botha visiting homeland leaders. I'm thinking of stories which would grab the imagination."

Mr de Kieffer says he is not pleading for a cynical manipulation of the media.

"But South African politicians are not media-conscious."

For a start, says Mr de Kieffer, the State President should get a media consultant.

"Such an expert would have been of tremendous value in Durban with Mr Botha's speech at the Natal Congress of the National Party.

"Mr Botha had international attention but he lost points

even before opening his mouth.

"He should have been alone on stage. But this was spoiled by the fact that there were other people sitting on the stage.

"Mr Botha was also wearing the wrong colour of shirt for television and his spectacles was constantly reflecting the TV lights."

These are little things but they can be extremely important, says Mr de Kieffer.

According to him South Africa undoubtedly needs some kind of information service.

High level attention should be paid to the question of how South Africa is presenting its case abroad.

STRATEGY

In the light of these remarks it is significant that an interdisciplinary working group at RAU is taking a look at a possible national communication strategy for South Africa.

Professor Carl Noffke, director of the Institute for American Studies at RAU, said South Africa lacked an effective communication strategy. A striking example was the controversy which followed Mr P W Botha's speech in Durban.

He said the RAU study would be completed within weeks and the recommendations brought to the attention of the Government.

SOUTH AFRICA

TACTICS OF FOREIGN NEWSMEN COME UNDER SCRUTINY

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 10 Sep 85 p 17

[Article by David Braun]

[Text]

The massive negative publicity that South Africa is currently receiving abroad has placed the Government in a quandary.

Selective reporting and increasing incidents of misrepresentation are boosting an increasingly popular argument in Government quarters that troublemakers clearly interested only in sensational "hypes" should be ordered out.

But at the same time there is the still dominant school of thought that "constructive engagement" and improved relations with the foreign media with a view to improving the accuracy and objectivity of coverage would be much more effective.

There are also moves afoot to re-establish some sort of State information service, either in the form of a department or a bureau, possibly under a Minister in the Office of the State President.

On the side of the hardliners, at least one Government official seriously suggests that a news blackout for a limited period of a month or so would do more to restore calm in the country than anything else.

Foreign correspondents encourage these sentiments by frequently transgressing basic principles and ethics of journalism.

Government embassies report that biased coverage of the South African situation, highlighting the worst possible aspects, have almost become the norm, broadcasting to the world on a daily basis a vivid picture of a country at full-scale civil war or in advanced stages of violent revolution.

At last count there were 162 accredited foreign news people in the country, excluding stringers, with another 70 or more applying for visas.

According to one senior official closely involved with the foreign Press, only last week a television journalist was caught paying black youngsters in Diepkloof to burn their school books (for filming purposes), while in the Western Cape a camera crew which missed earlier action asked a crowd of blacks to re-enact a stone-throwing scene.

In an incident verified by an American diplomat, a US camera team paid a black family to have their

shack demolished at Crossroads, because it was in the line of sight for a particular scene which was planned to be shot.

Stills photographers compete for dramatic pictures, not surprisingly as one local man reportedly earned R10 000 for pictures used inside and on the cover of an international news magazine.

Print journalists have not escaped criticism. Officials point to a recent international news magazine cover story which in just the opening paragraphs made two major omissions and juxtaposed certain key facts.

A reputable Fleet Street Sunday newspaper recently published, as fact, a collection of some of the whackiest rumours doing the rounds in South Africa — including the story of President Botha having suffered a debilitating stroke last year and a fictitious account of Mr Botha running down a corridor of the Union Buildings ranting that he would resign if anyone mentioned grand apartheid again.

An unfortunate by-product of the over-zealous foreign Press has been the tendency to play up to the camera, Government sources say.

They claim that in many cases unrest incidents are sparked or aggravated because of the presence of cameras.

South African journalists have learned that certain community leaders, including celebrated churchmen, appear willing to speak into any foreign camera pointed at them but play hard to get for the local media.

Foreign journalists do not entirely agree with these criticisms.

Johannesburg-based Mr Peter Hawthorne, who represents various overseas organisations, says it is true that journalists who have been sent to South Africa on short notice for short periods tend to be opportunistic and superficial.

But he rejects allegations that journalists who have been based in the country for some time stage manage the news.

He agrees that there is an urgent need to improve communication between the Press and the Government, particularly the police. Journalists try to do their best, but usually get the cold shoulder, he says.

"The police need good, efficient, articulate and complete communications with the Press, using spokesmen who know what they are talking about. That makes more of an impression on foreign journalists than anything else," he said.

For the time being, the Government appears not to be contemplating any action against the foreign Press.

"Press freedom is very important and we must not move against the Press as a whole," says one senior official.

SOUTH AFRICA

ECONOMIC POSITION FOUND BASICALLY SOUND

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 11 Sep 85 p 3

[Article by Lelsey Lambert]

[Text]

WITHOUT statesmanlike leadership and negotiation, there will be no meaningful progress towards strong economic growth over the longer term, Standard Bank says in its September Review.

Bank analysts say SA's economic position is fundamentally sound. However, political pressures need to be reduced and long-term growth potential enhanced.

"Merely stimulating the economy by adopting expansionary monetary and fiscal management will neither improve foreign confidence nor achieve a lasting positive effect of economic growth," the report says.

In the short term, however, interim regulations will have a significant impact on domestic financial markets.

The partial freeze on foreign debt repayment makes it possible for monetary and fiscal policy to be formulated more independently of the rand exchange rate.

Employment creation is likely to be the main objective of short-term economic policy because government priority has shifted away from the reduction of inflation through monetary and fiscal stringency to growth stimulation.

This implies lower interest rates and, hopefully, lower taxes.

Unfortunately, however, the policy is expected to lead to increased government spending.

A combination of faster monetary growth and less fiscal discipline should produce the desired recovery in consumer demand next year. But it also means the inflation rate, which had been set to decline meaningfully, is now likely to fall by less.

In terms of the effect of the new economic measures on the markets, the rand should trade at higher levels than before the temporary market closure.

One important reason is that the rand market is now partially shielded from excessive capital account pressures because fewer dollars are flowing out of SA to repay foreign loans.

This means the price of the commercial rand should be determined by supply and demand resulting from normal import and export transactions.

For the time being, however, the rand is proving to be volatile in a thin market, says Standard.

CSO: 3400/1167

8 October 1985

SOUTH AFRICA

DEATH TOLL DURING PAST YEAR REVIEWED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 9 Sep 85 p 11

[Article by Jo-Anne Collinge]

[Text]

At least 656 people, including a substantial number of children and teenagers, died during the political violence which moved across the face of South Africa during the 12 months from last September.

In the first seven months of this year at least 499 people have died during township turmoil, according to an analysis of Press clippings. This figure exceeds the number of Swapo fighters which Namibian security forces killed this year. According to the Officer Commanding the South West Africa Territory Force, Major-General George Meiring, 494 Swapo men were "taken out" during this period.

The death toll in the townships refers mainly, but not exclusively, to fatalities among anti-apartheid forces and residents caught in the crossfire. It also includes a number of policemen and prominent participants in apartheid structures — notably urban councillors.

The total calculated by *The Star* is reckoned to be conservative as it relies purely on previously reported cases. In the early months of turmoil, coverage of events was far from comprehensive and even now few papers have first-hand accounts of what is happening in remote townships. No official breakdown of the year's fatalities has been released.

Press clippings reveal that deaths are really only a crude measure of the intensity of township conflict and give little idea of its extent. There have been running battles between residents and police in many townships, resulting in injuries, arrests and damage to property, but with a misleading lack of or low incidence of fatalities. An example of this is Kimberley.

There have also been widespread arson attacks, clearly by both pro- and anti-apartheid forces — attacks which the list of fatalities fails to reflect.

What the deaths do reveal is that the intensity of conflict has fluctuated dramatically over the year and that the focus has constantly shifted — so that in August, after the declaration of the state of emergency, more people died than in

any other month. The figure for August was 163 — significantly higher than the closest monthly total of 95 and accounted for by the shift of action to Durban, Cape Town and East London.

The Transvaal experienced the greatest loss, 286 lives in a year. The highest monthly toll here (94) was in September — the period of the Vaal uprising. After relative quiet in November there was an upswing coinciding with the two-day stayaway observed in the PWV and beyond.

For five months, from December to April, violence in the Transvaal subsided to a low level before an upsurge in May, when 42 died, mostly on the East Rand where there were unresolved education and housing grievances.

In July, East Rand conflict reached its highest pitch, with 57 deaths on record. In an absolute cycle of death, starting with the burials of eight youths blown apart by grenades and a limpet mine in June, every funeral delivered fresh victims from among the mourners.

In the Cape at least 271 people died in political violence, with the first heavy losses occurring in Crossroads in February, when anger flared over the threat of removals.

Fatalities in the Eastern Cape climbed gradually during the early months of '85, showing a drastic increase in March, the month of the Langa shootings, when 65 died in the province. Eastern Cape fatalities remained high through April (40) and about 20 died in each of the three subsequent months.

In August the Cape experienced its greatest losses of the year — 75 dead. The detention of Dr Allan Boesak and other leading United Democratic Front figures and the breaking up of the Mandela March to Pollsmoor appear to have been the spark for the Western Cape to flare after weeks of tension. Clashes between police and residents in Duncan Village near East London claimed at least 23 lives before month end.

In Natal 72 of the 77 known deaths occurred within a single week in August. The Free State accounted for at least 16 deaths, occurring sporadically in small towns throughout 1985.

SOUTH AFRICA

SOLIDARITY SPEAKS OUT AGAINST CRACKDOWN ON UDF, NIC LEADERS

Durban POST NATAL in English 4-7 Sep 85 p 3

[Text]

SOLIDARITY has spoken out against last week's crackdown on UDF and NIC leaders, and has added that Indian Ministers' Council chairman Amichand Rajbansi shared responsibility for the detention.

The party's national chairman and spokesman on justice, Mr Pat Poovalingam, said the basis of law in South Africa was the liberty of the individual.

"According to our law every person is presumed to be innocent until found guilty in a court of law," Mr Poovalingam said.

"There is, therefore, no question at all that the Natal Indian Congress leaders who were detained last week are innocent persons who are kept in detention not only against their will but against all norms of decency," he said.

Mr Poovalingam said the fact that the Minister of Law and Order had not brought them before a court "demonstrates that the police obviously do not have evidence capable of being placed before a court.

"Therefore the continued detention of these persons is unjustified, it is reprehensible and its thoroughly immoral. Since they have not been charged they must be released forthwith."

Previously detentions, Mr Poovalingam said, had been the responsibility only of the white Government.

"But since September last year, there is also an Indian member of the Cabinet who now shares responsibility for the immoral detention of these men," Mr Poovalingam said.

"He is now answerable to the public for that act of his government."

CSO: 3400/1177

SOUTH AFRICA

RIGHT-WING CLERGYMEN TO FORM INTER-CHURCH GROUP

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 11 Sep 85 p 4

[Text]

Conservative churchmen from the three Afrikaans "sister churches" are to form their own inter-church organisation "to counter the activities of far-left church bodies".

Their decision has caused concern among more moderate church leaders, who feel this step will only increase polarisation among church members.

However, a committee of right-wing ministers and theologians has already been established in Pretoria to draw up a constitution for the organisation.

Members of the committee include Afrikaner Volkswag leader and theologian Professor Carel Bosshoff; an ousted executive member of the Federasie van Afrikaanse Kultuurvereniginge (FAK), the Rev Mossie van den Berg; and Professor A D Pont.

They say they were responding to dissatisfied rumblings from church members following the Government's reform announcements of recent months.

The Moderator of the Northern Transvaal Synod of the NGK, Professor Johan Heyns, said he regretted the move as it would only increase polarisation.

CSO: 3400/1174

SOUTH AFRICA

MORE PEOPLE LIVE IN SQUATTER CAMPS THAN IN TOWNSHIPS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 11 Sep 85 p 17

[Article by Sheryl Raine]

[Text]

Informal black settlements which had mushroomed around the main cities now housed more people than the formally declared black townships, Tucsas was told yesterday.

This underlined the urgent need to tackle the housing problem to help reduce tension leading to unrest, Dr R Lee of the Urban Foundation told the 31st annual conference of the Trade Union Council of South Africa (Tucsas).

Among resolutions adopted by Tucsas yesterday were:

- An appeal to Government to extend to all South Africans the same full freehold rights as those enjoyed by certain other racial groups.

- A request that local authorities should not evict residents where the breadwinner was unemployed

and that suitable arrangements should be made with tenants to allow them to pay off rent arrears once they became employed again.

Dr Lee said frustration at extremely poor living conditions was an important flashpoint for unrest and it was vital that this contributory factor be removed as soon as possible.

He estimated there was a shortage of about 700 000 homes for all races. About 561 000 homes were needed for blacks. Not enough

new houses were being built to eliminate the current backlog let alone meet future needs.

Squatting on the outskirts of formal townships, especially in homeland areas abutting the main cities, had become a fact of life.

Already, said Dr Lee, 1.23 million people lived in informal settlements on the outskirts of Durban, another half a million in the Winterveldt bordering the Witwatersrand, 100 000 in Soweto-on-Sea in Port

Elizabeth and more than 100 000 lived in the shanty town of Crossroads in the Western Cape.

"The informal settlements which have mushroomed round the major metropolitan areas now house more people than the formal townships.

"They emphasise the highly visible reality the grave extent of the current housing crisis," said Dr Lee.

What the country needed was a positive urbanisation strategy designed to manage urbanisation rather than control it through coercion.

The State should continue to provide mass housing but there should be increased reliance on "self-help" housing, the recognition of "controlled squatting" as the only option for the very poor, and the upgrading of township "matchboxes" and backyard shacks, he said.

CSO: 3400/1174

SOUTH AFRICA

INDIAN BUSINESSMEN ANNOUNCE NO MASS EXODUS TO FREE STATE

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 12 Sep 85 p 9

[Text]

There will be no mass exodus of Indian entrepreneurs to the Free State while the Group Areas Act and other restrictive legislation remains in force, say Indian businessmen.

They were reacting to this week's announcement at the National Party congress in Bloemfontein of the scrapping of one of the oldest discriminatory statutes — the banning of Indians from living and working in the Free State.

"It is just a red herring," said Johannesburg businessman Mr Y Cachalia.

He argued that until the Group Areas Act and other apartheid legislation was abolished, the scrapping of this statute "meant nothing".

The chairman of the Oriental Plaza Merchants' Association, Mr Yosuf Bhamjee, said the scrapping of the legislation was an important step forward — a forerunner to dismantling the apartheid system.

"Once trading restrictions have gone, ownership will follow and residential segregation will have to die. Then we will move towards a better South Africa."

A prominent businessman and community leader, Mr E Kharsany, said of the move: "I see it as normalising an abnormal situation."

He said that while there would not be a mass exodus of businessmen to the Free State, the critical unemployment situation in Natal might attract artisans.

CSO: 3400/1174

SOUTH AFRICA

BLACK DETAINEES REPORTEDLY TREATED MORE BRUTALLY

Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English 2 Sep 85 p 9

[Article by Clare Harper]

[Text]

JOHANNESBURG. — Since the state of emergency was declared on July 21 some 2 414 people have been detained in prisons and police cells countrywide.

Of these, 1 218 have been released.

Considerable variation in the type of treatment meted out to blacks and whites has emerged from interviews.

Security police handling of black detainees under the security provisions was highlighted in a recent report of a 15-year-old boy admitted to a hospital psychiatric unit after two weeks of detention because he had become psychotic.

Following this, the Johannesburg Child Welfare Society appointed a deputation to approach a government minister about initiating a judicial inquiry into the detention of black children in prisons and police cells.

The director of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies at the University of the Witwatersrand, Professor John Dugard, said: "There is no doubt that for the past 25 years black detainees have been treated much more brutally than whites."

● Ms Joy Harnden, a researcher and journalist, says she was treated comparatively well by the security police.

However, "comparatively well" still meant solitary confinement in a two by two-and-a-half metre cell, facing several sessions of security police questioning, no books,

no visitors — and sometimes no toiletries or clean clothes.

Ms Harnden was arrested at a prayer meeting at the Saratoga Catholic Cathedral in Doornfontein on July 31.

At Diepkloof prison she had to strip naked in front of three wardens and hand over her clothes.

"I was petrified and angry at the indignity of it. I don't consider myself a criminal, yet I was given less privileges than a convicted criminal," she said.

At no stage was she allowed to communicate with the two other women detainees. She was allowed 30 minutes exercise each day in the corridor outside her cell.

Ms Harnden spent twelve days at Diepkloof Prison during which time she was interrogated six times.

Asked to comment on her experience, the Prison Service said: "Detainees incarcerated in prisons in terms of the Public Safety Act are treated in terms of rules promulgated in Government Gazette number 9878. In accordance with rule 4 (1), detainees should be searched when admitted to prison and thereafter as often as necessary."

● Eastern Cape researcher Roland White described the treatment he received during his detention under the emergency regulations. Mr White, 23, works at the Labour and Community Resource Centre in Grahamstown.

"There was a lot of tough talk and threats of physical violence if I did not co-operate, but I was unharmed."

Mr White spent five days in cells at the Grahamstown police station before being moved to the North End Prison in Port Elizabeth.

"I was not allowed any physical exercise on the first day and no toothbrush. It took me three days to get a Bible and I had only one shower in the mortuary after five days, and clean clothes after four days.

"In the whole time I was asked only one or two questions on two occasions.

"The treatment of whites was very different to that of blacks. The two SAAWU organizers in a cell next to me had to eat a quarter of a loaf of brown bread at each meal. I was fed reasonably well."

On July 21, a bus returning from a funeral in Cradock was stopped in Lenasia by police. All the names of those on the bus were taken down. Seven women were among those detained on the bus.

● Ms Miriam Khumalo (her name has been changed as she wished to remain anonymous) was taken to Diepkloof prison. The next day she was taken to the Protea headquarters of the security police.

"When I arrived they asked whether I was a member of the African National Congress. I am not, so I denied it. Six white men questioned me and if I didn't give a satisfactory answer they screamed, shouted and insulted me."

Ms Khumalo works in a Johannesburg welfare organization. She was also asked to give details of the organization.

"They offered me a house and a car to work for them, which I refused. Then they began their threats, saying I would not reach the age of thirty."

She was released after thirteen days.

According to the Detainees' Parents' Support Committee, detainees are at the mercy of their jailers and there is virtually nothing they can do if regulations are contravened.

Under the state of emergency, no civil or criminal charges can be brought against the police "or any person in the service of the State" for any offence committed under the regulations unless the rules regulating the detention of persons are contravened.

A spokesman from the public relations division of the police said yesterday that police would investigate the allegations.

CSO: 3400/1174

SOUTH AFRICA

NATION'S EXECUTION RATE HIGHEST IN WESTERN WORLD

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 11 Sep 85 p 4

[Article by Sam Mabe]

[Text]

A TOTAL of 76 people were hanged in South Africa this year. The figure could have been 77 had the ANC insurgent, Benjamin Moloise, not been granted a temporary stay of execution last month.

Moloise was sentenced to death in June 1983 after he was found guilty of the murder of a security policeman, Warrant Officer Phillipus Selepe.

For the past 26 months he has suffered the agony of knowing that one morning he would be removed from Death Row and hanged by his neck until he was dead.

He was to have been hanged on August 21 this year.

There has been widespread local and international concern about Moloise and numerous calls have been made to the State President to commute his sentence to life imprisonment. The call was unsuccessful.

The most the State President was prepared to do was grant him a temporary stay of execution on August 20.

Yesterday, Priscilla Jana and Associates, lawyers acting for the Moloise family, were to have submitted a second petition to the State President, in which they appeal to him to allow Moloise to give further

evidence which they believe could result in a different judgment or sentence.

Petition

Until the State President decides on the petition, Moloise's fate remains in the balance.

Moloise is one of several hundreds of people who have made South Africa's execution rate the highest in the Western world.

Until 1958, murder was the main offence punishable by death in South Africa.

In terms of the Criminal Procedure Act, there are many more offences that have become capital offences.

They include high treason, kidnapping, child stealing, rape, sabotage and military training that could further the objects of communism or advocating economic or social,

changes in South Africa by violent means.

Robbery, attempted robbery, housebreaking and attempted housebreaking with intent to commit an offence also carry the penalty if there are aggravating circumstances.

Terrorism, in terms of Section 54 of the Internal Security act, is also a capital offence.

The number of people sentenced to death and those reprieved in the past three years are as follows: 1982 — sentenced (126), executed (100), reprieved (20); 1983 — sentenced (130), executed (90), reprieved (40); 1984 — sentenced (150), executed (115), reprieved (35); and 1985 — sentenced (96), executed (76), reprieved (20).

The number of people hanged every year does not seem to show that capital punishment has deterrent value. This view is shared by Professor Johan van der Vyver, professor of law at the University of Witwatersrand.

"There is no proof that capital punishment has deterrent effects. When someone commits an offence he does not think of the consequences. Even if he does, he always believes that he will get away with it.

"One of my main problems with capital punishment is that it does not give the offender any chance of rehabilitation. I believe that even the most hardened criminal could rehabilitate," said Prof

van der Vyver.

Some advocates of capital punishment have argued that it costs the taxpayer a lot of money to maintain a life prisoner.

Prof van der Vyver said studies conducted in America have shown that maintaining a death cell is as costly as maintaining facilities for long-term prisoners.

"To take a person's life is a very cruel and inhuman punishment. The cruelty does not lie even in the methods of execution but in the agony that the prisoner undergoes during the two years he has to wait for his death.

"During that period when all avenues for saving the prisoner's life are explored, such as appeals for clemency and some such things, the prisoner's anxiety is intensified and this can be torturous," said Prof van der Vyver.

In general, people in South Africa seem to get emotional about capital punishment if it is for a political offence. Other death sentences have always been the concern of close relatives.

A recent study by the Unisa Institute of Criminology showed that 85 percent of South Africans feel that capital punishment should stay because they believe it protects society from serious crime.

Of those who opposed it, most said they feared that innocent people could be killed by mistake, while others said it had no deterrent effect and that it was cruel and unethical.

SOUTH AFRICA

ISLAMIC COUNCIL SUPPORTS PFP CALL FOR NATIONAL CONVENTION

Durban POST NATAL in English 4-7 Sep 85 p 2

[Text]

THE Islamic Council of South Africa has supported the call for a National Convention by the Progressive Federal Party and Inkatha.

ICSA executive director Ibrahim Bawa said this week the country was in a turbulent state, civil strife would continue and escalate, and that the economy would be further depressed.

"The root causes of all this are known to all — resulting in a determined and growing desire of the black community to liberate itself from its oppressed state. Unless satisfied, this desire will burst in to flame engulfing this country into an inferno," Mr Bawa said.

"We have no doubt that the Government is aware of all this. However, it

seems paralysed, for reasons well known, and unable to undertake effective measures to face this very critical situation, relying on force to contain it.

This could not resolve the conflict as peace, security and prosperity

would only be achieved when the human rights of black people were restored, Mr Bawa said.

"Towards this end, we support the call made by the Progressive Federal Party for a National Convention — a call which we made in 1977 when

the Government had put forward certain tentative proposals for change.

"We urge all sections of the people, groups, institutions and influential individuals, to support this call and become involved in establishing it without delay."

CSO: 3400/1176

SOUTH AFRICA

NAVY CHIEF SAYS NAVY MUST CUT COSTS TO SURVIVE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 13 Sep 85 p 15

[Text] DURBAN. — Financial pressures facing the South African Navy were so severe that basic operating costs would have to be reduced if the navy was to survive, the Chief of the Navy, Vice-Admiral Glen Syndercombe, said on Wednesday.

Speaking during his first visit to Durban's naval base since his appointment, he said:

"We are rationalising force levels at the sea-going end, by taking fuel and manpower-intensive vessels out of service as well as those which are obsolete or whose operation cannot be justified in terms of what they do," he said.

The Navy also intended to dispose of all laid-up vessels.

Changes, which Admiral Syndercombe described as being absolutely unavoidable, were designed to make the Navy "more streamlined and cost-effective," he said.

Commenting on the importance of Durban Harbour, he said: "After Melbourne, it is the biggest harbour in the Southern Hemisphere. There-

fore the importance of Durban as a harbour for South Africa cannot be underestimated.

"This big and modern harbour is of the utmost importance for the economy and progress of the country. Ninety percent of our overseas trade goes by sea and, with the daily increase in the present unrest and the threat against South Africa taken into consideration, this harbour is becoming a more vulnerable target." — Sapa.

CSO: 3400/1150

SOUTH AFRICA

PFP DECISION REKINDLES BITTER CONTROVERSY

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 9 Sep 85 p 4

[Commentary by Patrick Laurence]

[Text] **THE decision by the Progressive Federal Party, the official opposition in the white chamber of South Africa's tricameral parliament, to contest seats in the coloured and Indian chambers has rekindled a long and bitter controversy.**

The new tricameral constitution — which was formally inaugurated less than a year ago — is itself the subject of fierce debate because of the exclusion of blacks, who account for three-quarters of South Africa's total population. But participation in the coloured and Indian chambers is even more contentious.

Where whites at least overwhelmingly approved the constitution in a referendum in November 1983, coloured and Indians were denied the opportunity of doing so, mainly because, sceptics averred, the authorities knew they would reject it.

Coloured and Indian voters expressed their disapproval of the new constitution by boycotting the elections for 80 coloured and 40 Indian MPs. Less than 20 percent of eligible coloured voters went to the polls. For Indians the equivalent figure was less than 18 percent.

South Africa's major extra-parliamentary anti-apartheid movements, the United Democratic Front (UDF) and the National Forum, condemned those who opted to participate in the tripartite constitution as "collaborators".

The new constitution's segregated, unracial chambers and its in-built white majority made it an apartheid institution, they charged. They dubbed it a "tri-partheid" device, designed to ensure white minority rule by incorporating coloured and Indians as junior partners in the apartheid regime.

The PFP opposed the new constitution in the referendum, but its leader, Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, justified the decision to contest seats in the coloured and Indian chambers as an opportunity to destroy it from within.

Battle

To the PFP leadership, seeking to win seats in the coloured and Indian opportunities is a logical corollary to the repeal in June of the law prohibiting multiracial parties and forbidding a party deemed to belong to one race from "interfering" in the political affairs of another.

The acrimonious debate over whether or not to participate in apartheid institutions has since escalated into open warfare.

Militant radicals have physically attacked those holding positions in segregated political institutions approved by the Government. The fiercest battle has been in the black townships, where councillors serving in black local authorities have come under attack by assailants armed with grenades, petrol bombs, stones and sticks. At least 12 councillors have been killed. At least 240 have resigned.

The controversy over whether to participate in or to boycott racially segregated political institution is, of course, not new. It dates back at least to 1936 when a special Natives Representative Council (NRC) was created for blacks. But, as it became increasingly clear that the NRC was impotent, that its counsel was ignored by the white Government, the lobby in favour of participation gradually lost out to the advocates of boycott.

The majority black view was summed up by a disillusioned Paul Mo-

saka in 1946, who said of his experience as a councillor: "You sat down there, you came with resolutions, you talked until your mouth was dry and that was the last you heard of it."

Detention

Years later another black leader, Steve Biko, the founder of South Africa's Black Consciousness movement who died in detention in 1977, rejected the argument that apartheid institutions could be captured from within and used as platforms in the fight against apartheid.

"We believe the first step of any black leader is to destroy such a platform," he said. "Destroy it without giving it any form of respectability. Once you step into it, once you participate in it . . . you are giving sanctity to it."

Noting that these institutions were designed for the "oppression of the black man" not his liberation, Biko compared those who believed apartheid institutions can be used to destroy apartheid to the man who accepted an unloaded pistol from his opponent in a duel and still persisted in the illusion that he could win.

The PFP, which is essentially a white middle-class party, is about to discover that the dispute is more than an academic debate. — London Observer Service.

SOUTH AFRICA

LAW SOCIETIES CONCERNED ABOUT EMERGENCY POWERS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 Sep 85 p 22

[Text]

THE "deep concern" of South African attorneys about the wide powers the emergency regulations give to the police and army was expressed to the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, this week.

The Presidents of the Association of Law Societies, Mr G C Cox, and the Law Society of the Transvaal, Mr E M Southey, told the Minister of their concern "regarding the inroads which have been made on the basic rights of the individual".

In a statement yesterday, Mr Cox said the effect of the emergency regulations "is that an inhabitant of this country who has committed no crime can be subject to a humiliating and degrading imprisonment without any recourse to the law. If a mistake is made it is unlikely that the victim will receive any recompense".

Mr Cox pointed out that under the regulations "any person can be imprisoned if, in the opinion of a policeman, soldier or

prison official, such imprisonment is necessary for the maintenance of public order.

"There is no requirement that any offence should have been committed."

He said the fact that a person has been arrested and imprisoned may not be disclosed to anyone, not even to the prisoner's family, without the consent of the Minister of Law and Order.

While in jail the prisoner can and probably will be prohibited from writing any letters or receiving any visits from his family or friends and he cannot see his lawyer without the permission of the Minister or of the Commissioner of Police.

If consent for a visit by an attorney is given, the consultation must take place in the hearing of a prison official.

Mr Cox said: "While in

prison the prisoner may not have any reading matter other than the Bible or other religious books supplied by the prison authorities, he may not receive food parcels, he may not speak to other prisoners and he may not have a radio or tape recorder or musical instrument."

"Furthermore, 'If the prisoner sings or makes frivolous complaints or conducts himself in any other manner which is contrary to good order and discipline he can be punished. Punishments can include a whipping or solitary confinement on 'spare diet'."

Mr Cox said the authorities have a full indemnity against civil or criminal proceedings unless it can be proved that they did not act in good faith.

— Sapa.

CSO: 3400/1175

SOUTH AFRICA

HNP MEMBERS URGED TO GIVE UP TV, BOOST PARTY FUNDS

Cape Town THE ARGUS in English 9 Sep 85 p 7

[Text]

PRETORIA. — Members of the Herstigte Nasionale Party have been urged to have their television sets sealed and give the licence fees to the party.

A member of the party's executive, Mr J H Boonzaaier, told the HNP congress at the weekend that he refused to pay his licence fee last year.

He wrote letters to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, the director-general of the SABC, Mr Riaan Eksteen, and the SABC-TV inspectorate, saying he refused to pay licence fees for a service that had been turned into an instrument to destroy the "volk".

JOURNALISTS

The inspectorate told him he could legally avoid paying licence fees by disconnecting the TV set and its antenna. The inspectorate would seal the set and refund licence fees.

Mr Boonzaaier did not say whether he followed this course.

He warned journalists "the wheel is turning" and they would pay for mocking things sacred to the HNP.

Their names were being recorded and when conservatives came to power they would in one way or the other "be made responsible for their deeds".

They should not think conservatives would be willing to forgive and forget, Mr Boonzaaier said.

CSO: 3400/1175

8 October 1985

SOUTH AFRICA

INKATHA SECRETARY-GENERAL ON HOW INKATHA SEES INANDA VIOLENCE

Durban POST NATAL in English 4-7 Sep 85 p 10

[Text]

PROFESSOR Fatima Meer's account of the causes of the recent violence in Natal is shocking in its subjectivity, its obvious bias in favour of the United Democratic Front and the Congress of South African Students and its uninhibited attack on Inkatha and its leader, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

In the first place, Prof Meer's assertion that the causes of the unrest in Natal were the same as in the rest of the country is untrue.

There are clear differences, and here are some of them according to statements by eye-witnesses and victims of the same violence that Prof Meer avoids condemning in her article:

■ Unlike in other parts of the country, violence in Umlazi and KwaMashu was not formented by residents of these townships.

The school boycott was spear-headed by bands of Cosas members who went from school to school terrorising children and teachers and forcing them to abandon classes as a sign of mourning for the late Mrs Victoria Mxenge.

Principals who refused to succumb to this intimidation had their homes petrol-bombed by Cosas members. This was reported in the local Press, but Prof Meer omits to mention it in her article.

These Cosas members came from the surrounding townships of Lamontville and Chesterville. Prof Meer is probably not aware that there is not a single school in Umlazi and KwaMashu that has a Cosas branch.

Besides these "imported" students, there were people who went around terrorising residents and forcing them out into the streets to burn and loot shops.

These people spoke either Sotho, Xhosa or English and they drove in cars with Transvaal and Cape Province registration numbers.

This again was widely reported in the local Press, but Prof Meer does not mention it in her account. Even members of her own community in Inanda reported the presence of "non-Zulu speakers" who terrorised them.

■ Violence in Natal was not aimed at the so-called system as Prof Meer alleges was the case in other parts of the country.

The violence in Natal was formented so as to "explode the myth" that Natal was calm because of the stabilising influence of Inkatha and Chief Buthelezi.

Inkatha had long been aware of the fact that this analysis was anathema to

the UDF and its affiliates. It is now clear that the analysis was anathema also to Prof Meer, judging by her carping reference to "some academics" who subscribed to this analysis.

■ While in other parts of the country community leaders constantly call for the withdrawal of the police and security forces from the townships, in Natal, it was Prof Meer herself who sent a message to the police after a mob of Indians had burnt down the Phoenix Settlement.

In other words, Prof Meer welcomes police protection for herself but frowns upon Inkatha's protection extended to its members and residents of Umlazi and KwaMashu. These residents had been exposed to merciless violence for about four days without adequate police protection.

The only reason why Prof Meer sees the Kwa-Zulu Government as "a restraining force on the radical anti-apartheid thrust for liberation" is simply because she refuses to accept that there are different strategies that organisations employ in their struggle to destroy apartheid.

Because Inkatha's strategy is not her own strategy, then it must of necessity be wrong. If there was one winning strategy, sure-

ly we would have been liberated about 300 years ago.

The UDF is not being "cast" by anybody as the arch-instigator of the violence. The fact is that the UDF was singled out by African and Indian victims of the violence as the arch-instigator.

Prof Meer herself concedes that Cosas, an affiliate of the UDF, initiated the school boycott which escalated into violence.

While I cannot speak on behalf of the House of Delegates, I can say that Inkatha did not need this senseless violence to "build" it up. Inkatha already has a paid-up membership of 1,1 million and it has a responsibility to ensure that these members and their properties are protected against senseless violence and intimidation. That is all that Inkatha did during the unrest, and Prof Meer should accept this.

Prof Meer's veiled insinuation that the "Nationalist Government and the KwaZulu Government" might have been responsible for the murder of Mrs Mxenge hurts deeply.

We are also aware that at her funeral speaker after speaker accused Inkatha of having murdered Mrs Mxenge. We only hope that Prof Meer — and any others who believe Inkatha was responsible — will be willing to concede their error when the real murderers of Mrs Mxenge are apprehended.

It is a matter for regret that the telegram expressing our condolences sent by Inkatha to the UDF was not even acknowledged.

Prof Meer, as a UDF member, should know that Mrs Mxenge was by no means a key member of the UDF in Natal and yet she claims that her murder was "a direct assault on the United Democratic Front which had grown

into the most forceful challenge to apartheid".

It is an open secret that in Natal there are key African members of the UDF and that the brains behind the Natal UDF are executive members of the Natal Indian Congress.

Inkatha does not regard the UDF and the ANC as its rivals. On the contrary, it is these organisations that regard Inkatha as a rival.

Prof Meer needs only to read any copy of the ANC mouth-piece, *Sechaba*, and she will realise that the ANC's principal adversary is no longer apartheid, but Chief Buthelezi.

She need only to travel in Europe and she will come across dozens of UDF pamphlets that say nothing against apartheid but say a lot against Inkatha and Chief Buthelezi.

Prof Meer's account of the progress of violence in Umlazi is totally wrong.

It is not true that by the time of Mrs Mxenge's memorial service in Umlazi only one shopping centre had been destroyed.

Many African-owned shops had already been burnt down, and not only "the KwaZulu Development Corporation shopping centre". In any case, the only "KwaZulu Development Corporation shopping centre" known as Umlazi Centre, was not even burnt down! It is still operating at the time of writing!

Why must Prof Meer mislead the readers by claiming that she is quoting from so-called "available records"? Which records are these that are so inaccurate on the simplest of details?

In any case, assuming that Prof Meer's account is correct that by Wednesday afternoon 12 buses, a school, a clinic, a KDC shopping Centre, a bus depot, two township offices, six houses and three shops had been attacked, on what moral grounds

does she justify this senseless destruction of black property and public amenities? Whose cause is served by this destruction; the oppressor's or the oppressed's?

It is fallacious for Prof Meer to argue that the violence was triggered off by the disruption of Mrs Mxenge's memorial service.

In fact, Mrs Mxenge's murder was simply used as a pretext for the violence that had been planned long ago.

Further Prof Meer contradicts herself in this respect because she admits that before the memorial service the destruction documented above had already taken place. This is further borne out by the fact that shopkeepers who obeyed the Cosas demand that all shops should be closed for a day to honour Mrs Mxenge, still had their shops burnt down.

Prof Meer accuses Inkatha of having disrupted the memorial service at Umlazi Cinema, and to prove this she quotes a message whispered to her by Florence Mkhize (an avowed enemy of Inkatha and former member of the ANC) who was sitting with her inside the cinema.

Florence Mkhize allegedly told her that the police and Inkatha were outside. Nowhere in her article does Prof Meer tell the readers what steps she took to verify that the people outside were in fact Inkatha members. It is a question of "whenever in doubt, blame Inkatha".

About two weeks ago Mr J Dlamini, the owner of the Umlazi Cinema who was present at the memorial service, volunteered to broadcast a radio statement in which he categorically and emphatically denied that the mob that had stormed the cinema that night consisted of Inkatha members.

Why should Mr Dlamini, who suffered thousands of rands of damage

to his cinema and who is apparently a supporter of Mrs Mxenge (judging by his presence at the memorial service and his willingness to allow the service to be held in his cinema), want to exonerate Inkatha?

Prof Meer's naivete is astounding. She is quite certain that she was saved by her supporters who formed "a protective cordon and escorted us out shouting Comrade! Comrade!" For the last 10 years since Inkatha was founded, its members have used the term "comrade" when addressing each other. In fact, this term was popularised by Inkatha in South African black politics after the banning of the ANC and PAC in 1960!

Prof Meer was, in fact, escorted by Inkatha activists who were patrolling the streets in Units B and C that very same evening.

We have in our possession reports to this effect. But because Prof Meer is convinced that Inkatha can never be humane to anybody, she attributes her safety to her imaginary "supporters". How many "supporters" does Prof Meer or the UDF have in the Inkatha-dominated township of Umlazi?

Prof Meer's sense of morality is puzzling. She laments the fact that a Rev Wesley Mabuza was frogmarched, unharmed from his house, but gloats over the fact that people's public amenities, shops and houses that were burnt in Umlazi were "symbols of the system".

She says nothing about scores of people in Umlazi and KwaMashu who were either stabbed, assaulted or had their houses destroyed simply because they refused to join the mob that burnt and looted shops.

Prof Meer quotes Chief Buthelezi's statement about the tricameral parliament out of context. This portrays the Chief Minister as someone who

fomented Indo-African violence during the unrest. She further quotes faceless members of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly who told her "in private conversations" that they were against "exploitative" Indian traders.

One wonders where Prof Meer met these faceless members of the Assembly. Since when has Prof Meer bothered to talk "privately" to "sell outs, stooges and operators of the symbols of the systems"?

Whatever derogatory comments Prof Meer chooses to make about Inkatha and Chief Buthelezi, the whole country knows who was to blame for the violence and what role Inkatha and Chief Buthelezi played in that violence.

No amount of anti-Inkatha propaganda from any quarter will change the facts of the matter.

We cannot help feeling that Prof Meer's apparent concern about black disunity is not sincere. We will only take her seriously when she stops using her undoubted intellectual capability and exceptional writing skill as instruments of black disunity. We know she can use her talents in the cause of black unity because she used to do it during the past 10 years.

It was during this period that she won enormous respect from our people and from Chief Buthelezi to whom she was very close. During this period Chief

Buthelezi's politics and the basis of his political involvement in KwaZulu has not changed.

What went wrong between her and Chief Buthelezi? It is tragic to see her turning her back on her former self in pursuit of senseless party political point scoring.

The ANC and Prof Meer's favourite organisations, the UDF and its affiliates, are the ones that have rejected Inkatha's hand of friendship as the following facts will show:

■ In 1979 Chief Buthelezi and some of us in the senior leadership of Inkatha flew to London at the invitation of president Oliver Tambo of the ANC. I am not free to report on this meeting, except to remark

that the exchanges at the meeting were extremely cordial.

We expected the ANC to come back to us on certain issues raised at the meeting. Indeed they came back to us in the form of blistering attacks on Chief Buthelezi and Inkatha, by both the ANC secretary-general, Mr Alfred Nzo, and later by Mr Tambo himself.

This has been the pattern ever since.

■ A few years ago, the Natal Indian Congress used to invite Inkatha to their congresses. This is no longer the case and no explanation was forthcoming for this sudden change of attitude.

■ When the UDF was

founded, its spokesmen declared that they would accept all organisations as affiliates "except Inkatha".

Blatantly racial organisations like the Natal Indian Congress and the Transvaal Indian Congress are, however, leading and influential members of the UDF. So it is that the first sound that the UDF uttered at its birth was a rejection of Inkatha.

■ Chief Buthelezi and Mr Nelson Mandela have been friends for many years. Chief Buthelezi used to visit Mr Mandela in Johannesburg and Mr Mandela himself was a family lawyer of Chief Buthelezi's in-laws.

Even from Robben Island Mr Mandela used to write to Chief Buthelezi. Reports like Professor Meer's article tend to drive a wedge between these two leaders. In her article, Prof Meer conjures up a false image of an ambitious Chief Buthelezi who is keenly promoted by Western countries as a counter to the radicalism of the ANC and Mr Mandela.

What does Prof Meer expect Mr Mandela to say when he reads such allegations in prison?

Therefore, if Prof Meer is sincere in her desire for black unity, let her look inwardly at herself and then ask whether or not she is using her God given talents as instruments of black unity.

— Article shortened
Editor

SOUTH AFRICA

FACTIONS STILL DISAGREE, ONE YEAR AFTER TRICAMERAL ELECTIONS

Durban POST NATAL in English 11-14 Sep 85 p 6

[Article by Kanthan Pillay]

[Text]

MOST of the warnings given by opponents of the tricameral system had been proven correct, the Natal Indian Congress said this week.

On the first anniversary of the 1984 tricameral elections, the NIC said that far from heralding in a period of reform, peace, and prosperity, the "new deal" had ushered in an era of increased repression and economic chaos.

However, both the ruling and opposition parties in the House of Delegates have defended their decision to participate, and have indicated that they will continue to make use of the system.

NIC acting leader Thumba Pillay said there was no evidence to support the "we are going in to dismantle apartheid" promises of NPP leader Amichand Rajbansi and Labour Party leader Allan Hendrickse.

"Rajbansi and Hendrickse have become difficult to identify from the most ardent of National Party supporters," Mr Pillay said.

"They have supported the Government — either by saying so or by conveniently remaining silent — in some of the most repressive actions undertaken by it. In addition, the President's Council has become the rubber stamp of National Party legislation.

"What we have in effect is National Party rule under a new guise. Only the most naive of us would think otherwise."

The tricameral system was supposed to have ushered in a period of reform, peace, and prosperity, Mr Pillay said. But what had emerged instead was:

- A rise in GST and the cost of living;
- Wages that were unable to keep pace with rising food prices;
- Mass unemployment and an unprecedented number of insolvencies;
- Unrest in townships, schools, and universities;
- The country in a virtual state of civil war and the Government ruling by decree through a State of Emergency;
- The appearance of groups threatening whole communities with violence and dispensing jungle justice;
- Unprecedented repression of progressive forces through the Internal Security Act;

- Political assassinations, detentions, and mysterious disappearances of anti-Government activists;
- Deaths in the townships at a conservative estimate of four people a day every day;
- More treason trials;
- Suspicion, bitterness, and hostility between the haves and the have-nots;
- The country in an economic mess with the rand sinking to a level which even the most pessimistic would not have predicted.

"The Government's version of reform has in 12 months proved an utter failure," Mr Pillay said.

"Rajbansi and Hendrickse may claim a few victories, but these have been created and intended to justify their continued participation in the system. That is how the system operates and it is tragic that those participating in the tricameral system have not seen, or refuse to see, through this charade.

"The honourable thing for all those who opted for participation to do is to resign. Personal financial gain and grandeur could be the only motives for their continued participation."

NPP leader Amichand Rajbansi said the first year in the tricameral parliament had been one of varied problems.

"The elections were rushed, the structures used after the elections were put together in a short space of time; we were unprepared, inexperienced," Mr Rajbansi said.

"In respect of the House of Delegates, we had to deal with a budget that was already determined by the previous administration and in spite of the improvements we were able to effect, our performance was still subject to financial limitations.

"So I would describe the past year as the year of settling down."

Mr Rajbansi said when it came to dealing with legislation, the NPP had proved to be very effective and of use to everyone.

"A striking feature has been that whites used the HOD, after watching the attitude of the other two houses and not getting any satisfaction from there — for example on the issues of chiropractors, regional services, and cold resources."

Would he say they have contributed to fighting apartheid?

"We never allowed any legislation to emerge from a standing committee which was discriminatory in nature. We could not do it effectively at first because of the narrowness of our majority. Our effectiveness picked up in the latter half of the year."

"We tackled influx control, the Buthelezi Commission report, and the Natal-KwaZulu question. It was in the House of Delegates that for the first time we had positive response to the Buthelezi Commission."

"With regard to Indian rights in Northern Natal and the Orange Free State, we had a declaration of intent from the Government on the issue."

Mr Rajbansi did not believe his position on President PW Botha's Central Cabinet had effectively muzzled his

voice as possible opposition and co-opted him into the Nationalist fold.

"Unfortunately, Cabinet discussions are confidential and I am not in a position to state what takes place, but I am heard as an equal and allowed my say. And I am free to disagree should I so desire," he said.

Solidarity national chairman Pat Poovalingam said his party had made effective use of Parliament as a platform.

"We made use of parliamentary privilege to point out that police shot people in the back at Uitenhage."

"We refused to endorse separate racially-organised departments of health. The Health Bill sought to create three Health Ministers. We opposed this consistently, but the NPP supported it."

"With the Local Authorities Amendment Bill and Demarcation Boards, Ismail Omar refused in the President's Council to give approval to what was seen by us as furthering the Group Areas Act. Regional Council Services bill was rejected by us too."

"We brought up the question of why Indian men were discriminated against when they had to bring in their brides from India."

"We were the only ones in all three chambers of Parliament to call for the prosecution of those

responsible for Steve Biko's death."

"We opposed the Black Universities and Technikon Amendment Bill because it granted these institutions the power to effectively expel students at will."

Mr Poovalingam said Solidarity's role had been limited by the fact that they were an opposition party and not the ruling party in the House of Delegates.

"Unfortunately, Rajbansi is in control, and we place the responsibility for Rajbansi's winning control on the shoulders of the UDF."

"They expected Rajbansi to make a mess of things so they could turn around and tell the community the system doesn't work."

Mr Poovalingam said the Indian community's "forceful voice" in Solidarity was being overshadowed by the numerical superiority of the NPP, but was confident the situation would be remedied by the next election when, he predicted, the NPP would be thrown out.

On the controversial education "blacklist" which had been a major point in the party's election campaign, Mr Poovalingam said that even though promotions of teachers were still being done in the old-fashioned way, the debate on the issue had had a positive effect in that the educa-

tion authorities now knew they were being watched.

On the numerous "defections" to Mr Rajbansi's party, Mr Poovalingam pointed out that Nizzie Khan had defected to Solidarity from the NPP.

"On the other hand, Dr (Doat) Cader defected because he expected to be made Minister of Health instead of Dr MS Padayachee. It would appear he is still waiting."

"Mr (Subrey) Collakopen defected for reasons best known to himself but, interestingly, some of his closest colleagues in the Transvaal have an interest in taking over some state-owned land."

Mr Poovalingam would not comment on the most recent defection: that of Education spokesman PI Devan who had cited clashes with Mr Poovalingam as one of the reasons for his move. Mr Poovalingam said Solidarity leader Jayaram Reddy had adequately commented on the matter.

Next year, he said, Solidarity would work towards building a more forceful opposition.

"To quote Dr Reddy, quality is more important than quantity. Those who insisted on taking a softer line on the Government are now with the NPP. We are stronger for it."

SOUTH AFRICA

SLABBERT ON NEED FOR INDABA ALLIANCE

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 8 Sep 85 p 2

[Article by Frederik Van Zyl Slabbert, leader of the Opposition in the House of Assembly]

[Text]

BY CALLING for a Convention Alliance to be formed, I am not calling for a national convention tomorrow.

Under the present circumstances, it would serve no purpose at all. What are the present circumstances?

We have a declared state of emergency in 36 magisterial districts and endemic unrest in townships inside and outside those districts.

To the outside world the media presents us as a large black township surrounded by white security forces.

Inside the country we are bludgeoned with rumours, counter-rumours, postures and declamations as police run around townships shooting and hitting in an attempt to get at those who burn, loot and throw stones.

In the process the innocent and the guilty are treated in exactly the same way. In other words, this is the worst possible climate to call a national convention.

Credible

But not only is the climate wrong, the very structure of our society is wrong.

What is the point of calling a convention if the Government persists with aspects of influx control, denies voluntary association by means of the Population Registration Act, the Group Areas Act, ignores the fundamentals of rudimentary civil liberties through detention without trial, bannings, etc?

One cannot expect credible or representative leaders to come to a convention and negotiate on behalf of their constituents when such a structure continues to exist in our country.

The wrong climate and structure are responsible for the situation where people do not have the opportunity to freely demonstrate who the leaders are that they want to go to a convention to represent their interests.

For decades the Government has created structures, particularly in urban townships, that cannot generate leaders to bargain effectively on behalf of their constituents.

Finally, a convention can only be called by the government of the day and this government certainly has not displayed any intention to do so in the climate they have created, the structure they maintain and the leaders they are prepared to allow to come forward and talk to.

For all these reasons, it would be pointless to call a national convention immediately. But it certainly is not pointless to form a Convention Alliance.

Such an alliance could be a visible demonstration to the Government and the world that there are significant organisations, movements, parties or individuals who, although they may differ strategically or even in terms of policies and principles for a post-apartheid South Africa, are committed to the same central theme: One Constitution based on One Citizenship, in One Country

which must be negotiated at a convention.

Such an alliance by its very existence will make the point right throughout this ravaged time we move through, that either we negotiate an acceptable constitution for a new South Africa, or we all suffer through repression and counter-violence in the old one.

Of course there are people detained and in jail who should be part of such an alliance. But that should not prevent those of us who are free to form one.

By doing so we can give tangible evidence that we do not believe a new constitution can be created on the present structure of South Africa.

An alliance of this kind is also not a ganging up against the Government. It is not a protest group of single issue confrontation.

It can be a demonstration to the Government that there is another way out of the cycle of repression and violence in which we are trapped.

It shows the Government an option which it itself has to be part of in order to succeed. It says to Government: "You must create the climate and circumstances for a convention to be possible."

Such an alliance certainly does not compromise any party, organisation, or individual on its role or function outside of the alliance.

Support

We do not even have to like one another in order to belong to it, although it would obviously help.

The essence of a convention is pre-

cisely that those who differ strongly negotiate about their differences.

An alliance can demonstrate the support in our land for such negotiations despite our cleavages, hostilities and differences.

What can a Convention Alliance do once it is formed? How will it work?

It would be totally presumptuous of me to speak on behalf of such an alliance as those who form it will have to decide on its agenda and programme of action.

However, I do have some idea of the actions that such an alliance could be involved in. For example:

It could set up a secretariat to co-ordinate its activities country-wide.

It immediately facilitates communication between its members on a nation-wide basis. In this way misunderstandings can be cleared up and collective attitudes can be established on current and future events.

It could structure constitutional debate and allow its member organisations to discuss the differences that exist between them.

It could organise rallies and arrange nation-wide petitions to either encourage or discourage Government on a particular course of action.

It could regionalise alliance activities. The problems in KwaZulu and Natal are of a different order in some respects than those of Eastern and Western Cape.

Keeping at all times in mind the theme of the Alliance of One Constitution, One Citizenship, One Country, these regional differences can be brought under sharper focus.

There can even be a Convention Hall in Cape Town sitting when Parliament does discussing the same agenda as Parliament and showing the Government what the members of the alliance think of the affairs of state.

It could provide the country and the outside world with a systematic well thought out agenda on how apartheid can be dismantled as quickly as possible.

Of course these are just suggestions and they can obviously be improved upon.

Let me make it quite clear to members of the UDF, ANC and

others who have rejected this Convention Alliance out of hand. I suggest it not to create some artificial alliance between Inkatha, myself and the Government.

On the very day they accused me of this, Government-supporting newspapers accused me of seeking extra-parliamentary action.

I did not suggest it because I have delusions of grandeur about "taking over leadership" or "filling a gap left by others".

I suggest it because our country is polarising at a rate of knots between two simplistic and vicious options: brutal repression on the one side and brutal revolt on the other.

Both depend on and use violence to either maintain or change the status quo and they feed on each other.

In a country such as ours neither can be controlled by any single group or individual to achieve its aims.

Savagery

It is pure fantasy and dangerous romanticism to think that brutal violence can be an orderly instrument to restore law and order or to work through revolutionary hidden agendas.

The only visible consequence will be savagery and killing on a scale that will brutalise the future for all of us.

That is why a Convention Alliance could demonstrate that rationality can still be mobilised to be of some political consequence in our fractured land.

If churches, universities, business, unions and parties cannot be mobilised to do so, then history will show that those who could were either wringing their hands or sitting on them while the profiteers of violence held the day.

SOUTH AFRICA

SASOL FUEL SUBSIDY TO HOLD PRICE URGED

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES [Business] in English 15 Sep 85 p 3

[Article by Ciaran Ryan]

[Text]

SASOL may be asked by the Government to subsidise the cost of imported fuel if the rand continues to decline.

Such action would help to keep price increases to a minimum — or avoid them. Sasol's policy of parity pricing — charging the same as imported fuel — has enabled it to justify a 50% price increase in fuel since January this year. But there has been no significant change in Sasol's production costs.

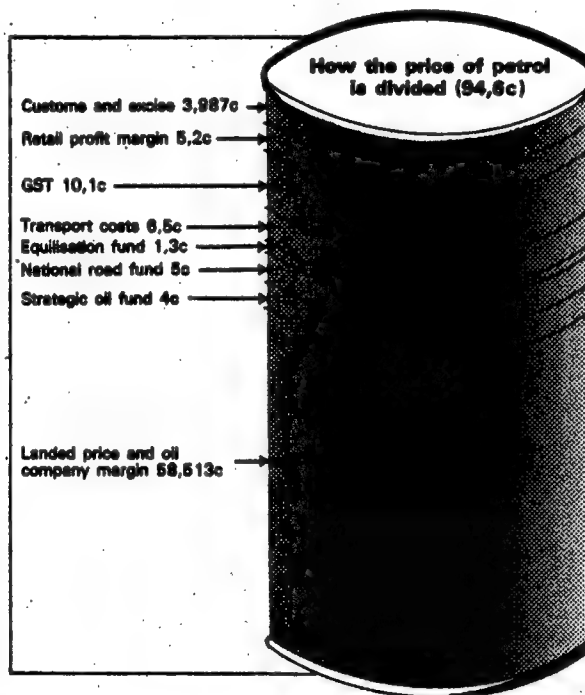
Christmas

Price increases could be avoided if Sasol subsidise SA's fuel bill out of its galloping profits.

Price increases in imported fuel are likely before the end of the year if the rand refuses to budge from US\$0.40.

The Director-General of the Department of Mineral and Energy Affairs, Louw Alberts, told Business Times: "If the rand does not recover we may be forced to increase the price of fuel again this year."

"If this happens we may have to start talks with Sasol and other oil companies to see if they can make a contribution to the needs of the country."



How the cost of a litre of petrol is divided

At an exchange rate of US\$0.40, another 5c/l may be slapped on the price of imported fuel before Christmas. It is possible that Sasol may be called on to contribute 1c or 2c a litre to the equalisation fund which was set up to smooth out the effect of exchange-rate fluctuations on oil imports.

A spokesman says Sasol is not making exorbitant profits. The company has only recently reached the position where it no longer needs protection and a subsidy of 4,5c/l was removed earlier this year.

"Sasol did not ask for extra protection when it had to con-

tend with an overvalued rand worth US\$1.20.

"It is also obvious from our recently published financial results that at these prices, Sasol earns only a relatively moderate return on investment."

The Government appears to have moved to a policy of free-market pricing for fuel.

Dr Alberts says: "Fuel prices will be adjusted much more rapidly in future in response to exchange-rate movements."

"We want to avoid a situation, such as we had in January this year, where we held out as long as possible before announcing a 40% price increase."

Reserves

Last week petrol prices went up by 4,5c/l to 94,6c/l — an increase of 5%. Diesel prices for road users increased by 4,5c/l, for industrial use by 2,9c/l and for bus transport by 4,7c/l.

The price of diesel for agricultural uses was not increased. Illuminating kerosene for industrial use rose by 6,9c/l.

Petrol went up by 40% in January based on an exchange rate of US\$0.5015 when the exchange rate was actually US\$0.465. The difference was subsidised by the sale of a small amount of SA's oil reserves.

8 October 1985

SOUTH AFRICA

MAJOR RATIONALISATION OF INDUSTRY FEARED

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 16 Sep 85 p 7

[Article by David Furlonger: "Who'll Be Next? Carmakers Ask"]

[Text]

AS THE motor industry digests the full impact of Alfa Romeo's decision to pull out of South Africa, it is no longer a question of if someone is next, but of *who* and *when*.

With Alfa gone, other loss-makers will come under increased pressure to re-assess their presence here.

No-one will admit it, of course. Less than a week before MD Gianni Marinelli announced Alfa's exit, company spokesmen were still officially protesting its commitment to stay in South Africa.

So it is with other companies as they have continued to deny there is any doubt of their continued presence. Alfa's decision could weaken that resolve.

In the words of Nissan chairman Peter Whitfield: "It is difficult to be the first one to pull out. It is much easier to be the second or the third."

Other companies have pulled out in the past. Fiat, Chrysler and Leyland have all halted car production in recent years. What makes Alfa's case different is that it comes at a time of unprecedented crisis in the industry.

Manufacturers agree the local market is grossly overcrowded. Eleven manufacturers are competing in a car market that has shrunk by 33% in five years, from 301 000 sales in 1981 to an estimated 200 000 this year.

Some of the blame, clearly, must be laid at the door of the manufacturers, who have suffered from public perception of poor quality and high prices. In the latter case, particularly, the industry has displayed an uncanny knack of increasing costs at the most inopportune times.

Many of the industry's problems,

however, stem from South Africa's economic situation. Interest rates, sales tax, inflation and the perks tax have all played havoc with motorists' ability to keep pace with costs. If that were not enough, the tumbling rand and increased cost of imported parts has proved to be the proverbial straw to break the camel's back.

Says Peter Searle, Volkswagen MD and president of the manufacturers' organisation, Naamsa: "Official restrictive monetary and fiscal policy measures, coupled with a sharply lower and volatile rand exchange rate, have contributed to substantial instability in the SA motor industry."

"As a result not a single vehicle manufacturer is currently in a profitable situation and collectively the industry will record massive losses during 1985."

The problem is highlighted when compared to the situation in other countries.

While South African sales have declined by a third over five years, car production in Britain has risen from 955 000 to 987 000, in Japan from 6.9-billion to 7.4-billion, in the US from 6.2-billion to 7.7-billion, and in Australia, the nearest market in size to SA's, from 358 000 to 402 000.

All local carmakers agree a major rationalisation is imminent. With manufacturers losing heavily, thousands of workers laid off or put on short-time, and factories closed for weeks at a time, clearly something must give.

The first steps towards rationalisation have already been taken, with the Samcor merger between Ford and Anglo American, and Sanlam's takeover of Nissan.

At the time of the Nissan takeover,

Sanlam chairman Fred du Plessis predicted the South African motor industry would eventually be reduced to three major manufacturers. If the companies could not work it out themselves, he said, the government should intervene.

The Samcor merger not long afterwards was the firmest indication so far the industry was serious about the situation. Through joint production and avoidance of wasteful overlapping, the merger indicated, it was possible to run a viable motor operation in SA.

Industry officials and observers alike see Alfa's withdrawal as the next stage of rationalisation.

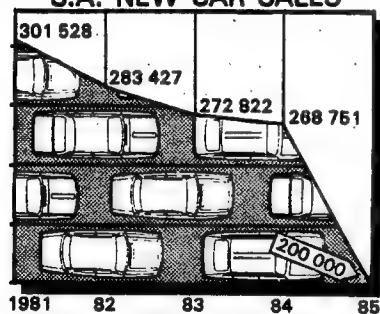
Says Samcor MD Spencer Sterling: "We confidently expect further rationalisation developments in the next 12 months."

The question is: what form will the next stage take and who will be involved?

Most speculation has revolved around General Motors. Officials of the US parent are due to meet in Detroit today to discuss the SA situation.

The new MD of the SA operation, Bob White, admitted recently the company would not accept many

S.A. NEW CAR SALES



Source: NAMSA

WORLD CAR PRODUCTION (in thousands)					
SOUTH AFRICA	322	292	283	267	255
UNITED STATES	6 281	4 974	6 821	7 774	7 721
UNITED KINGDOM	955	888	1 048	909	987
JAPAN	6 974	6 882	7 152	7 073	7 380
AUSTRALIA	358	379	317	385	402
Source: DRI International Automotive Services	1981	82	83	84	85

* Estimated

1984 CAR SALES BY REGION (in thousands)				
South Africa	21	59	38	28
United States	4 588	558	1 979	249
Japan	21	2	1 275	16
UK	283	33	487	97
W. Germany	390	53	294	668
GM	Toyota	Ford	VW	

Source: DRI International Automotive Services

more losses from its South African subsidiary and could eventually reassess its presence in the country.

Consequently there has been speculation the company — the world's leading carmaker sold 6.5-billion cars worldwide last year and only 21 000 in South Africa — is scouting round for a potential local buyer or investor. Alternatively, it is suggested it will merge its manufacturing facilities with Nissan, though both companies have denied this.

Old Mutual MD Mike Levell failed to dim speculation that OM might be a bidder for GM when he commented last week: "If we saw the right company at the right price, we would be interested."

Renault's French government-owned parent is presently cutting back its less profitable operations and political considerations could place further pressures on the company to pull out.

Senior officials returned from France at the weekend following talks with management there and a statement is expected this week on the company's intentions.

Were Renault to pull out, Leyland would be in serious difficulty. Since stopping production of its own cars, the British-based company has relied on Renault to keep its contract assembly operation viable, while at the same time sales of Leyland's own trucks and buses have not progressed as the company hoped.

SOUTH AFRICA

IMPACT OF U.S. COMPUTER SANCTIONS EXAMINED

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 13 Sep 85 p 9

[Article by Matthew White]

[Text]

US MANUFACTURERS have been prevented since 1978 from supplying computer technology to South African government agencies that enforce apartheid.

President Reagan's computer sanctions thus appear to exert little extra pressure on South Africa.

While South African subsidiaries of US computer companies reacted cautiously to Reagan's Executive Order, saying they need time to study the restrictions, a director of Burroughs SA, Peter Beachy-Head, voiced the general reaction when he told *Business Day*: "It appears to be business as usual, as nothing really has changed. However, we are watching developments very carefully."

US companies must get clearance from the US Department of Trade for foreign sales, and for the past seven years the department has refused to supply export licences for computers bound for agencies of apartheid.

Hewlett-Packard SA's South African-born MD Marius Furst doubted that the Executive Order would cause much change. He stressed his company's positive role in contributing to change and social development which, he said, was an incremental cost that business should bear willingly.

A spokesman for IBM said that, while the company had not seen the text of the Executive Order, it believes IBM will be in compliance, as it does not sell to the South African government entities specified.

Jim Houston, MD of NCR SA, said that his company, too, was awaiting

the text of the order to determine the extent of the sanctions.

"If the restrictions have not been extended to other government agencies, then it will not really affect us as, in common with other US computer companies here, we have not supplied the army and police, etc, for some years.

"If the restrictions are extended to other arms of the government — and particularly to local government — then this would affect us severely. However, I don't think this is the case."

Houston said he sees one positive aspect of the order — that it may clear the air on disinvestment and bring home to customers that neither NCR nor other major US computer companies intend to stop doing business in South Africa.

He feels it unlikely that foreign competitors will gain much advantage from the sanctions, but noted that the door had already been opened to European and Japanese firms to supply government agencies which US companies are barred from doing business with.

The South African government is secretive about its technology purchases, but it is likely that departments denied US computers have been buying most of their requirements from European and Japanese companies.

In theory there is an impediment to foreign suppliers moving in when US companies move out. In terms of international licensing agreements, any system that employs 20% or more US technology needs US clearance before being sold outside of its country of manufacture.

Major European and Japanese manufacturers use IBM architecture operating systems. The extent of actual US control over sales by such companies is debatable, however, as there is no clear definition as to what percentage of a system is constituted by either architecture or software.

The US electronics industry, which has seen its share of the world market decline rapidly in recent years, is undoubtedly opposed to sanctions and no doubt one reason that the Reagan administration has pressed the EEC and Japan to take similar measures against South Africa is to try to prevent other countries from filling the technology vacuum.

This is not easy, however, as a growing number of countries have technology to offer. In this regard Pierre Greyvenstein, a director of microcomputer supplier Greydata, said companies which have ensured a various list of suppliers around the world have little to fear from sanctions or threats of disinvestment.

"For the past three years we have sought to diversify our source of supply to the extent that we really do not have to worry about US or major European countries which are bandying threats of boycotts," he said.

"We deal with people who are interested in generating commerce and who are not concerned with politics."

Greyvenstein said his company, which last year had a turnover of R24m, deals mainly with the Far East and Germany.

"Japan, Taiwan and Korea have all proved very reliable suppliers. Germany has shown no inclination to join countries like Holland and France and others in instituting boycotts.

"Disk drives are now being made in Singapore, while PCs, peripherals, monitors and printers are being built throughout the East. South Africa does not need the Yanks."

SOUTH AFRICA

MOSSEL BAY OIL EXPLOITATION BENEFITS EXPLORED

Port Elizabeth EVENING POST in English 3 Sep 85 p 16

[Text]

ONE of the best opportunities for diversification of the Port Elizabeth/Uitenhage industrial base would be the development of the offshore oil/gas find near Mossel Bay, according to the Midland Chamber of Industries (MCI).

It was therefore essential that every effort be made to ensure that companies located in PE/Uitenhage participate in the prospects offered by this potential development," it adds.

"This means that companies must start right now to assess what service or products they can supply to the oil/gas project."

In order to assist with such investigations the MCI has arranged an "energy seminar", in association with BP Southern Africa (Pty) Ltd, "to ex-

amine all the issues pertaining to the Mossel Bay project, because irrespective of where the inshore refinery is located, PE/Uitenhage companies can participate, and with the transport concessions that are applicable to this area, they should be in with a good chance to supply competitively."

The keynote address at the seminar will be delivered by the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs, Mr Danie Steyn. His subject will be "SA's energy resources as a basis for sustained economic growth".

This address is expected to provide a clear indication of the role that Government envisages for energy and its development.

Mr D Holtzhausen, of Soekor, will speak on "A typical North Sea approach to offshore oil and gas developments" and Mr Ivor Pritchard, senior project manager with Emso (Pty) Ltd, will explain how a mega-size project is planned and resourced.

Emso is one of the consultants appointed to research the Mossel Bay project.

"Construction materials, quality control and training" will be the subject addressed by Mr A L Allester, managing director of Chel Engineering

(Pty) Ltd. Chel is a metallurgical consultancy and testing service company.

It is essential that considerable attention be given to the training aspect, says the MCI. And to obtain the maximum benefit "PE/Uitenhage must train sufficient welders, etc, within its own community, in preference to bringing these skilled people from other metropolitan areas.

"Otherwise the project will make no contribution to alleviating the unemployment situation."

The manager of long-range planning at Volkswagen, Mr Neil Bruton, will in his presentation review "Trends in vehicle sales and fuel price increases".

PE/Uitenhage has a large stake in South Africa's vehicle manufacturing industry which is very sensitive to fuel prices and fuel increases, says the MCI.

Mr Mike Farrell, a director of Emso, will conclude the presentation with an address "The impact on South African industry if the Mossel Bay project should go ahead".

"Back in the late Seventies this chamber adopted as its policy the belief that the cities and towns on the Cape coast should become an alternate market force to the Reef area", said MCI president Mr Bill Oddy.

SOUTH AFRICA

NEW RAIL LINE CONSTRUCTION PLANNED

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 11 Sep 85 p 10

[Article by Alison Goldberg]

[Text]

THE CONSTRUCTION of three new double railway goods lines to the west and east of Johannesburg in 1990-91, to be followed by others on the East Rand, at a future date, is not likely to be greeted with much joy from property owners now facing expropriation.

According to a SA Transport Services (Sats) spokesman, the properties affected are largely agricultural and industrial.

The first line, a 23km goods link from Germiston to Voelfontein, will require the expropriation of roughly 127,54ha. Sats says many of the 27 properties affected — all agricultural or mining — have already been expropriated.

Word is that Johannesburg Consolidated Investment is currently having its approximate 22ha of land valued in Sunward Park and further extensions in Boksburg which are in line for the chop. Besides Boksburg, which includes Sunward Park, a portion of Brakpan will also be expropriated.

A second line, Waterworks-Waterval in the West Rand, is also scheduled to begin towards the end of the decade. This line is expected to wipe off 185ha, but no expropriations have taken place as yet.

This line will be an extension of the new Skansdam-Waterworks line, which itself will mean the expropriation of 159ha. Together, the two new double goods lines will measure 66km. Areas affected will be Eikenhof, Soweto, between Eldorado Park and Lenasia, the southern agricultural-zoned portion of Nancefield (an industrial area), the Krugersdorp

municipality and Randfontein.

Two new goods lines are indicated on the map for the East Rand. Sats, however, has no fixed dates as yet, as much will depend on the way the economy moves.

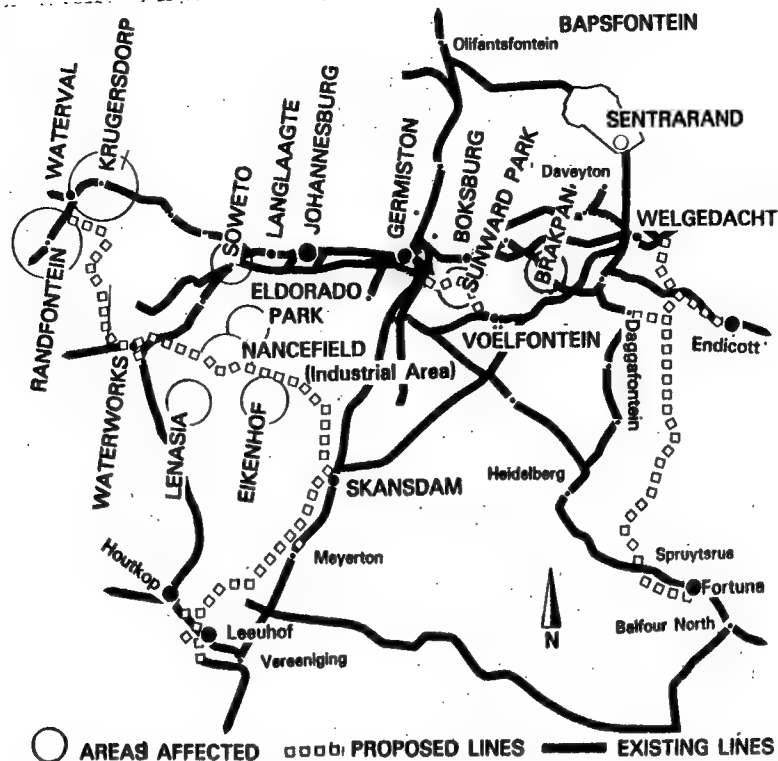
Bottlenecks in the area centre around Welgedacht, and future lines will bypass the town to get direct access to Sentrarand, the country's main goods marshalling yard near Babsfontein. Areas affected by expropriation will be only agricultural, says Sats.

Either way, the onus is on every owner to respond individually within approximately 60 days from the date of notice of expropriation in order to contest values which the authorities (provincial or municipal) would place on the land. If the owner does not respond, he must accept the value the authority decides.

There are three components of a claim: land loss, improvements loss and financial loss (i.e., business turnover). Often only one or two factors apply.

Those properties bordering land expropriated may not claim damages for potential noise and loss of value from the expropriation courts, but from the civil courts. They would claim and automatically receive reduced rates of up to 15% to 20%.

Judging from the success rate of claims, it is dubious whether claimants will ever recover the market value of their properties. Of the many cases in Johannesburg, possibly the largest and most protracted was that of the market site, City Deep. Lasting for almost a year, the claim for R12m



was met with a court award of only R1,25m.

However, like it or not, expropriations or forced acquisitions by local authorities/province of private property is for a purpose that is of benefit to the community.

In the case of the goods lines, which have been in the planning stages since the mid-Sixties, the bottleneck at

Germiston, Sats says, will be alleviated, as well as excessively long running times and delayed deliveries to West Rand towns.

The Skansdam-Waterworks-Waterval line will bypass Germiston, Johannesburg and Langlaagte, whose lines are ordinarily used for commuter services during the day and goods lines overnight.

CSO: 3400/1167

SOUTH AFRICA

IMPLICATIONS OF GOLD'S DOMINANCE DISCUSSED

Durban DAILY DISPATCH in English 27 Aug 85 p 12

[Article by Brian Clark: "SA's Dilemma: Gold Is Only a Passing Phase"]

[Text]

Reports in the United States claim South Africa has threatened to stop the sale of "critical materials", including gold, to any country imposing economic sanctions on the Republic.

Dr Brian Clark, chief director of the National Institute for Materials Research at the CSIR, discussed the implications of the dominance of gold when he delivered a paper at the University of the Witwatersrand. He believes South Africa's days of playing the role of "a contented minerals supplier to the world" are over. This role needs to be complemented by a vigorous export drive to promote a complementary materials industry.

These are excerpts from the lecture.

An analysis of South Africa's minerals industry shows one product is dominant — gold. During 1984 gold export sales accounted for 72 per cent of all mineral export sales. However, herein lies one of South Africa's greatest dilemmas.

The gold mining industry is known to be a passing phase in South Africa's history. From the time mining started in the early 1870's to the end of 1984 some 39 544 tons of gold have been produced. In 1970 annual production peaked at 1 000 tons and the present production is only two-thirds of that volume.

Current predictions are that the number of producing mines will steadily decline and terminate somewhere

round 2 020. Against this trend of falling production volumes, the gold share of South Africa's total export revenues has increased. In 1950 it was less than 30 per cent and in 1984 about 50 per cent.

Thus, in spite of everything said and done in the past and all the investments made to broaden the base of our economy, in 1985 we are more dependent than ever on one commodity — gold.

On the surface, this trend presents a gloomy picture and it is important to ask the questions: Has the minerals industry been stagnant and why are we in this position? Closer examination shows the situation is a complex one. Key issues include:

- The mining and

minerals industry has shown significant development. Over a period of 100 years the industry has undergone enormous changes. Initially there was a maverick, entrepreneurial situation dominated by a number of small companies headed by characters with enormous courage and drive.

In a recent publication Mr Henry James, newly elected president of the SA Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, reviews the major projects and highlights the activities surrounding the move from solely mining operations to where we are today which includes mineral beneficiation industries.

The single most disturbing factor shown in this analysis is the lack of major new ventures since 1980. After many

years of rapid growth we seem to have paused or run out of steam — almost as if we have lost our way.

● The dominance of gold is obviously due largely to fluctuations in the dollar price in international markets and, of late, to the very sharp decline in the value of the rand. This latter trend boosts the dominance of gold even further.

Concern is voiced in the western world that, given South Africa's dominant position (and the even more serious situation that in many cases the Soviet Union is the major alternative supplier) the western world is particularly vulnerable to potential disruptions of supply.

In the case of South Africa, concern is voiced that:

● From the perspective of the western world an unstable political situation could result in the termination of supplies. Even though we in South Africa may wish to export we may be unable to do so.

● Recent reports in the United States have gone further and claim South Africa has threatened to stop the sale of these critical materials to any country imposing economic sanctions on the Republic.

On the other hand, we in South Africa have been quick to point out the dominance of our position and even call international attention to the fact on an ongoing basis. Unfortunately,

our approach has been extremely short-sighted and is tantamount to severe abuse of our resource position.

The effect of this public debate in the western world has heightened awareness of South Africa's position of dominance and led to the aggressive promotion of stockpiling and research and development programmes aimed at replacing certain minerals or elements — for example, chromium in critical materials, thus reducing the dependence of the western world.

So far there have been no dramatic breakthroughs that are about to change our position radically, but the writing is on the wall. Technological advances have been made and are increasing in momentum. Clearly, the passage of technology does not allow us to be complacent. We must accept that traditional markets for commodity mineral products have been and will continue to be eroded.

Just how serious is the so-called South African threat to impose embargoes of our mineral exports which was widely reported in the United States recently without reference to source? Almost ridiculous should be the response.

Firstly, embargoes of this kind would be trivially easy to break. An excellent example of this was the American decision not to buy chrome from Rhodesia during the 60's and 70's. It is well-known Rhodesian chrome ore con-

tinued to be sold to the United States via a number of other countries, including the Soviet Union. All that happened was that it cost the USA a little more.

This is really the key — the market place will adjust to the problem. Secondly, South Africa has to continue selling its minerals as they constitute 67 per cent of export earnings. They are the major wealth-generators which provide the opportunity to develop and prosper.

Where to now South Africa?

The mineral life cycle is an excellent way of understanding the linkage between different industrial sectors. Materials move round the life cycle curve from the beginning as minerals, through to processed minerals or raw materials to basic materials and, finally, engineering materials which surround us daily.

The one factor that dominates the movement of a specific material through its life cycle is technology.

One crucially important point to realise is that materials and their availability are controlled by society's needs and experience. There is constant competition between the various material types, eg metals, ceramics, plastics, composites etc to fill a particular need. The competition is fierce and never ending.

Clearly, the bulk of our industrial muscle and

investment lies in the mining and minerals processing area.

It is important to note South Africa has a positive trade balance for only the more traditional metal-based materials. In the newer and new generation materials such as ceramics, plastics, synthetic rubber and certainly also for electronic materials and components, the situation is reversed.

Basic iron and steel exports are under severe pressure in view of international oversupply. Therefore greater emphasis will be needed on the development of high alloy steels, polymers, new generation ceramics etc, if a positive balance of trade is to be maintained in the materials sector over the longer term.

The development of specific materials to meet specific international market demands (a market niche strategy) will be the key to sustained and increasing exports of materials produced locally.

What is required now is a dedicated national strategy to use our strengths and exploit them in the international market place through advanced/speciality materials and associated final products. The challenges are enormous, but the days of playing the role of a contented minerals' supplier to the world are over. This role needs to be complemented by a vigorous export drive to promote a complementary materials industry.

SOUTH AFRICA

MOTOR COMPONENTS SINK TO 34 PERCENT CAPACITY

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 15 Sep 85 p 9

[Article by Don Robertson]

[Text]

MOTOR parts manufacturers are operating at 34% of capacity and employment has tumbled by about 18% since the beginning of last year. Now the industry wants export incentives to help it back on to its feet.

The 32% decline in new vehicle sales this year has forced most manufacturers to work short time, and has devastated the component industry.

Incentives

Use of plant fell from 73% in January 1984 to 59% in January this year and 34% in August. A sample of 50 manufacturers shows employment dropped from 17 685 in January last year to 15 855 in January this year and 14 405 in August.

The report says business activity has fallen by 48% since 1982 and is 35% lower than in 1984.

The National Association of Automotive Component and Allied Manufacturers (Naacam) will ask at its annual meeting on September 24 for sweeping economic and political changes.

Bill Hayward, executive director of Naacam, says the motor industry contributes about R3-billion to the State and provincial authorities annually in GST on sales of cars and components, import tariffs and licence fees.

The component industry is looking for an export incentive similar to that granted to motor manufacturers.

Survival

In March, motor manufacturers were allowed to claim a rebate of R4/kg on the export of SA-made components and write this off against the duty paid on imported components. If this concession were granted to component

manufacturers, it would stimulate direct exports and allow volumes to be increased.

Naacam has formulated a short-term and long-term plan for the survival of the industry.

Sharp drop

It calls for the Government to bring unrest under control. Although only a few manufacturers have been affected by unrest, the state of uncertainty has resulted in a sharp decline in productivity.

In the medium term, Naacam urges the Government not to stimulate the economy artificially, but to apply GST on a sliding scale by reducing it on food and increasing it on luxury goods.

Mr Hayward says the motor industry should be rationalised, and car-makers will be asked to provide more accurate estimates of their component requirements.

In many instances, car manufacturers order components, but take delivery of only a small part of the order, leaving the component manufacturer with the rest.

Mr Hayward says order schedules are chaotic, changing by up to 100% in a few days. This leaves the component manufacturer with large stocks for which he has bought the raw material and incurred other costs, such as labour.

Naacam will also urge car-makers to source components in SA where possible, instead of relying on imports, which in many cases are more expensive.

The manufacture of high-tech components also be promoted.

Concessions

In the longer term, Naacam will suggest to Government that industrial policy be changed, allowing decentralised areas the same concessions granted to home-lands.

Mr Hayward says: "The aim must be a sustained and balanced growth of the economy as a whole and the motor industry in particular."

Although there is no shortage of skilled artisans, one will develop when the next upturn comes because many foreigners are returning to their own countries because of SA unrest.

Component manufacturers supplying the after-market are faring better than those serving the original equipment market as commercial-vehicle operators and even individuals recondition cars and trucks instead of buying new vehicles.

SOUTH AFRICA

HOUSING CONTROLS CREATE BACKLOGS

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 11 Sep 85 p 10

[Article by Alison Goldberg]

[Text]

EXCESSIVE housing controls are resulting in persistent delays in the allocation of stands by housing authorities — be they black, coloured or Indian.

Bureaucrats may lament the time it takes for townships in urban areas to be serviced and proclaimed, but the private sector is wringing its hands in frustration and can see no justification for the holdups.

While private sector developers across the board are willing and able to fully finance and develop homes for sale to the lower and middle-income groups, they are still waiting for government to advise them on where the land is available.

A large consortium, LTA Comiat Housing, tells *Business Day* that although the United Building Society granted R60m in 1983 to the private sector for financing bonds on houses below R60 000, only a small percentage of this had been spent — but not for lack of trying.

The developers say they had offered to build and finance 50 000 homes below R40 000 per unit for all population groups in 1983 but to date can only boast 250 completed, all in Lenasia.

The companies also offered to service raw land in that area by agreement with government and local authorities but had received no indication on how the site was to be developed.

Waiting lists are also inaccurate, the developers complain. Some people who have been on the list as long as 10 to 15 years can now afford more expensive homes, and many of those officially listed have since made alternate plans.

Township authorities hotly contend that the lists are spot-on but in the same breath admit Lenasia, for example, has a waiting list of between 6 000 to 8 000 people.

While a plethora of estimates of the existing and prospective housing backlog of different population groups in different urban centres exists, the most recent was made by the

TABLE 1

Estimated housing needs; urban area; 1980-2000

TERM	NUMBER OF UNITS PER YEAR IN THOUSANDS				
	WHITES	COLOURED	ASIANS	BLACKS	TOTAL
1980-1985	42	17	7	65	131
1985-1990	45	19	8	80	151
1990-1995	49	22	9	96	175
1995-2000	52	25	10	115	202
AVERAGE/YEAR	47	21	8	89	165
PRESENT SHORTAGE	6	52	40	160	258
TOTAL NEED 1980-2000 1000s OF UNITS	939	466	207	1 940	3 552

Source: Venter Commission report

TABLE 2

Houses built by Private & Public Sector¹ 1975-1983

POPULATION GROUP	PRIVATE SECTOR		PUBLIC SECTOR		TOTAL	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
White	174	86	32	12	206	36
Coloured & Asian	26	13	160	61	286	50
Black ²	2	1	73	27	75	13
Total	202	100	265	100	567	100

Source: SA Statistics 1984, CSS P3 Series
Unpublished figures — Department of Community Development

Notes: ¹Excludes public corporations
²Excludes National Black States

Venter Commission in March 1983 (Table 1).

Thus, while it may be common knowledge that there is a critical

shortage of low income housing, the problem of a marked absence of uncontrolled urban settlement as compared with other developing countries remains.

Unpublished estimates made by the Department of Community Development for the number of houses built in urban areas between 1975 and 1983 illustrates why the housing requirement for blacks has increased while that for other economic groups decreased. Only 13% of houses built by the combined private and public sectors was for blacks (Table 2).

There would be few in SA today who believe public sector expenditure can be raised. The country faces the problem of having to provide for great increases in housing without having the resources to maintain existing standards of size and finish.

Arguing the case for allowing rapid urbanisation by cutting service costs — always the greater part of total costs — Herbert Penny chief executive Peter Penny says the only way to solve the problem is for minimum standards to be brought well below what they have been in the past.

Different grades of housing, he says, should be permitted for people of differing incomes without endangering sanitary conditions or incurring excessive future maintenance.

This would necessitate a broad division between a level of services which will allow for ultimate freehold ownership and a level of services which will not.

Penny submits that, if a family is allowed to erect a shanty sharing water-borne sewerage with several other sites, the total cost will be less than half of the cost of homes currently at minimum standards.

And because of their shared facilities, such plots would be unsuitable for ultimate freehold ownership. They will not, however, be temporary in character because for a very long time to come there will be a need for such very low cost accommodation.

The next level of services should be considerably higher because it would envisage the possibility of ultimate freehold ownership, he says. Provision would be made for both self-erected and mass produced housing. The intention should be to create, by all feasible means, unpretentious, basic, healthy shelter.

SOUTH AFRICA

M&R PROFIT TAKES DIVE

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 12 Sep 85 p 1

[Article by Priscilla Whyte]

[Text]

MURRAY & Roberts (M&R), the group that has diversified away from construction, reports reduced earnings by 32,1% to 165c a share for the year to end-June as predicted in the interim report.

The final dividend has been cut to 40c (57c) making the total annual distribution 60c (77c).

At the interim stage M&R management cautioned: "There will be a reduction of the order of 30% in attributable earnings for the full financial year."

Chief executive Bill Bramwell said last night: "Our results are better than most comparable groups. We have maintained our position. The current economic and political climate make future predictions hazardous, but M&R should maintain earnings at the current level in the year ahead."

Of the earnings of R43,2m, Bramwell said contracting, international and engineering had contributed 55% (39%), construction-related supplies, properties and specialist services 12% (19%) and industrial and consumer products 33% (42%).

Turnover advanced 11,7% to R2,5bn.

Though operating profit margins came under pressure and reduced to 4,5% (5,7%), operating profit was down only 12% to R114,1m.

Interest charges more than doubled to R28,1m (R12,0m), but the tax bill was lower at R35,6m (R43,4m).

Expenditure on acquisitions amounted to R59,3m and borrowings increased 68% to R123,4m, which represents 40,3% (25,8%) of equity. However, Bramwell said the level of borrowings "was phenomenally low in 1984 and at 40% in 1985 our gearing is reasonable".

Long-term borrowings amounted R65m (R65,1m) and short-term to R58,4m (R8,4m). Group policy is to cover forward foreign exchange risks.

Bramwell said further acquisitions were always on the cards. M&R's negotiations with the creditors of Poole Industries, presently under provisional judicial management, "is in a state of limbo and finalisation is well into the future".

Poole is one of South Africa's largest manufacturers of truck bodies.

CSO: 3400/1167

SOUTH AFRICA

FINDINGS OF 'MARKETING PLAN FOR SA ECONOMY' REPORTED

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 12 Sep 85 p 6

[Article by David Furlonger]

[Text]

FOREIGN multinationals dependent on South Africa's mineral deposits must be put under pressure to relocate their operations here.

Such a move would create employment and stave off further attempts at disinvestment, says a document being studied by government officials.

The document — "Marketing Plan for the SA Economy" — was prepared by businessmen from some of South Africa's biggest corporations, and is offered as an alternative to the government's White Paper on industrial development.

It warns manufacturing industries that the local market is too small to justify heavy investment in local manufacture.

"Future investments in SA, where such investments, because of economies of scale, necessitate plant with capacity that is well in excess of the local market, should only be permitted where strong supporting evidence is submitted to show that the capacity which is in excess of the local market requirement will be exported. This will ensure that the plant operates efficiently and does not distort the economy with excessively high costs."

It says the major application should be to convert or process raw materials into added-value products ... "We should exploit the benefits of our unique position with respect to metals and minerals".

The document concludes that SA's best short-term plan is to make greater use of the multi-national corpora-

tions that use South African minerals.

"South Africa has for many years been a market for multi-national companies but, with very few exceptions, these companies have not perceived SA to be a source supply for components or other inputs to their operations elsewhere in the world.

This attitude prevails despite the fact that we have effective control of a huge proportion of strategic world minerals and metals. We also have some of the best technology in the world to extract and process many of these minerals and metals.

"If the multi-national companies had substantial investments in SA, and SA was a major supplier of components to their operations in other countries of the world, the current disinvestment call would never have got to first base.

"We recommend SA should use its economic power to persuade multinationals who are currently adding value to SA raw materials in countries elsewhere in the world to relocate certain secondary processes to this country.

"The invitation should be extended to all those persons interested around the world currently buying raw materials from SA, to relocate or establish new facilities in SA to process and add value to raw materials."

The document points out that businessmen must be prepared for major, fundamental changes to the South African consumer market.

"We have an ageing white market with a low birth rate and a growing black market with a high birth rate. Assuming economic growth, future markets will be predominantly black and thus the single most inviting prospect for international investors in SA."

It calls for the establishment of a central committee to oversee the development of markets, establish privatisation programmes and set money supply targets.

"A national steering committee should be established, whose goal would be to lower input costs and thus provide opportunities for more employment through positive profit possibilities.

"Markets and products should be viewed with the purpose of encouraging the production of high export potential products with added value.

"The country should also move fast in terms of being totally self-sufficient in respect of liquid fuel through the establishment of more fuel capacity.

"The water supply situation should be reviewed and a positive programme put together to establish an effectively-gearred organisation.

'Controls on development should be loosened in principle and regulations reviewed so as to allow more competition and competitors, which has to be the solution to lower prices.

"There should also be more participation in corporate decision-making so as to reduce industrial unrest."

The document says SA is ill-prepared to exist in a competitive world.

"There is inadequate competition in SA, although it operates in an intensely competitive national trade environment. We need to recognise the increasing need to accept international competition and to adjust tariffs or protectionist policies accordingly."

SOUTH AFRICA

OLDER JOBLESS REACH RECORD HIGH

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 Sep 85 p 24

[Text]

MORE people aged 55 years and over are out of work in South Africa today than at any time since the Second World War.

And prospects are that many of them will remain unemployed even when the economy has started to recover — unless they are prepared to move into a different, possibly lesser, job category.

This is the view of Paul Brand, managing director of Altolevel, one of the country's larger recruitment advertising agencies.

He bases this opinion on the two-pronged effects of the recession and the technology boom sweeping South Africa and the world.

"Under pressure to cut costs in the teeth of the recession, many companies chose to lay off more

expensive employees in an age group that generally has difficulty in relating to current-day electronic technology," says Mr Brand.

"Unfortunately these people, who are invariably 55 and over, have been — and will continue to be — replaced by younger, often less expensive, people who take the computer age in their stride".

"Although this is understandable, companies should not be too quick to dispense with their mature employees.

"Firstly, there is no substitute for experience.

"Secondly these are the people who tend to stay with an organisation through thick and thin.

"The young brigade, on the other hand, are active job-hoppers in good economic times — so don't expect to hold on to them when the economy has turned," says Mr Brand.

CSO: 3400/1167

8 October 1985

SOUTH AFRICA

HOVERCRAFT OPERATION SCHEME REJECTED**Cape Town THE ARGUS in English 6 Sep 85 p 6****[Text]**

AN application to operate hovercraft from Cape Town beaches has been torpedoed by the City Council's amenities and health committee.

Helicopter crop-spraying pioneer, hot-air balloonist and former submariner Mr Wryno Hartz applied to the council to operate a tourist hovercraft service at Mouille Point, Three Anchor Bay, Graaff's Pool, Clifton, Camps Bay, Oudekraal, Sunrise beach at Muizenberg, Strandfontein Point and Mrandi, and from "Seekoeivlei dam".

The service would allow "tourists and others" to enjoy the city's scenic views from an "entirely new viewpoint", according to Mr Hartz.

"All sectors of society will finally be able to partake of an experience which previously, for South Africans, was only available to those who had the opportunity to travel abroad at great cost. This obviously excluded many folk," he said in his application.

A report by Mr Jack Klopers, director of Cape Town's bathing amenities, said the service could create traffic and crowd congestion.

Mr Klopers also said the hovercraft could present dangers to beachgoers, could throw up dust and sand to inconvenience bathers and would be in conflict with the Sea Shore Act in terms of the "launching of craft" and "boating near bathers".

A report from the city engineer said the hovercraft would be "extremely noisy" and would seriously reduce the amenity value of the areas in which they operated.

● Mr Hartz has also applied to Milnerton and Fish Hoek municipalities for launching facilities. Milnerton has approved in principle a site on the south side of the Milnerton lagoon in front of the Paarden Eiland industrial area. Fish Hoek has asked for a demonstration and for the opinion of the local sailing club and the NSRI.

CSO: 3400/1167

8 October 1985

SOUTH AFRICA

OVERSEAS MEDIA BLITZ HURTS TOURISM INDUSTRY

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY TIMES [Business] in English 15 Sep 85 p 1

[Article by Kerry Clarke and Angus MacMillan]

[Text] A devastating media blitz has frightened foreigners off South Africa's tourist attractions.

Tour operators estimate that there has been a 60% decline in the number of American tourists, even though the soft rand has made SA one of the world's cheapest tourist destinations. Michael von Kotze, incoming tour representative for the Association of SA Travel Agents, estimates the decline in tourism from the US at 60% and from Europe at 30%.

Otto Stehlik, managing director of Protea Hotels & Inns, says this estimate might be conservative. If the present level of tourism is annualised, the tally of foreigners could be 25 000 to 30 000 compared with about 100 000 in 1984 — a decline of 70%.

Dirt cheap

If foreign tourists spend an average of R2 000 each on holiday in SA, the 70% decline translates into a R140-million fall in money terms.

SA Tourism Board figures show that 450 000 tourists visited SA in 1984, but most tour operators and hoteliers dispute the figure. They say it is inaccurate because it includes visitors to friends and relatives, business people and South Africans on foreign passports.

Southern Sun, which is well represented abroad, says incoming tourism is down by about 30% on last year.

The cheap rand has made SA hotels dirt cheap for for-

eigners. A night at the five-star Sandton or Cape Sun costs an American about \$40 compared with at least \$200 in a similar hotel in the US.

Safe place

Southern Sun marketing director Bruce Hutchison says individual travel has not dropped too much, but group tours are well down on last year.

"We have had our sales representatives out here to show them that SA is still a safe place to visit. Luckily, only about 10% of our business comes from abroad."

Mr Stehlik says: "Media research shows SA is getting 10 times as much negative publicity in foreign newspapers as Lebanon — this is obviously going to deter visitors."

He knows of at least one US tour operator who last year sent between 200 and 300 holidaymakers to SA every month, but has done no business for the past three months.

Nairobi stop

Mr von Kotze says: "No matter how low the rand has dropped, the overriding consideration amongst foreign tourists is fear."

KLM Royal Dutch Airlines

operates two flights a week between Johannesburg and Amsterdam via Nairobi. But a spokesman says: "Many Americans are taking flights only as far as Nairobi. The number we are taking to Johannesburg must be down by 60%."

SA Airways has also felt a sharp decline in passenger numbers. It has rescheduled some flights to and from Europe and rationalised two flights into one in some cases. Mala Mala Game Reserve, which draws more than 80% of its clients from abroad, budgeted for a big knock this year, particularly in the US market.

Opinion

But sales manager Ian Beauchamp says although there have been cancellations, bookings for the R340-a-day reserve are better than expected.

"The Europeans are definitely more resilient to adverse media coverage about South Africa than the Americans."

"Groups are pulling out of SA tours in a much bigger way than individuals. Sometimes half the group cancels and the other half wants to go, so the tour is cancelled."

Mr von Kotze says the travel industry is working hard to stimulate interest abroad.

"The Tourism Board and SAA are bringing travel people out on reassurance trips

to renew their confidence, but we cannot advertise in newspapers as we compete with front-page headlines about our problems."

Mr Stehlik says Protea has offered accommodation worth R150 000 towards the effort of bringing out opinion makers from the US and Europe.

Mr von Kotze says: "The Tourism Board is writing to the conservative element and we are in contact with travellers who have been here recently and are happy to give us references. They are willing to let people who are considering coming to SA telephone them to find out what it is really like."

Rates cut

Fedhasa, the Federated Hotel, Liquor and Catering Association, says some hoteliers are cutting rates to suicidal levels. Fedhasa president Stan Hoffman says the business climate has encouraged hoteliers to slash rates by up to 50%.

The organisation advises its members to be as competitive as possible in the current business climate, but stresses the need to retain returns on sales that will ensure a healthy future for the industry.

Fedhasa says many hoteliers are selling room occupancy at below cost in the hope of generating additional bar and restaurant sales as an "equaliser".

Although the public will benefit from price cuts in the short term, in the long term the hotel infrastructure could suffer.

8 October 1985

SOUTH AFRICA

HOME OWNERSHIP PRIME OBJECTIVE SAYS COMMITTEE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 13 Sep 85 p 12

[Text] HOME ownership for as many people as possible should be set as a national housing objective and, in addition to existing programmes, ways of furthering this aim should be investigated, a President's Council committee has reported.

The report recommended that differentiation in respect of forms of home ownership and land tenure should be promoted for all population groups in order to provide for varying economic needs.

The extension of leasehold to the sub-economic housing component of all population groups should be considered.

The committee recommended that special programmes should be formulated and launched for the purposeful reduction of the backlogs that affect the various population groups.

Complete demographic projections on a regional basis should be made with a view to town planning considerations and housing provision.

As regards housing matters, attention should be given to:

- An investigation of the desirability and feasibility of establishing and/or co-ordinating financial institutions to create, channel and mobilise financial sources for housing as part of a housing strategy, with particular attention to long-term financing programmes directed mainly at the low-income categories.

- The establishment of self-help schemes and/or support for such schemes.

- The promotion of upgrading schemes.

- The more effective co-ordination of research into alternative cheaper and more cost-effective building methods and methods of providing services, as well as more rapid practical application of research results and the formulation of minimum housing standards, with the aid of further research, if necessary, with a view to informal settlement in particular.

- Priority treatment of greater stratification of housing in existing and future Black urban areas.

- Acceptance, as a matter of policy, of order-

ed informal settlement and:

- The co-ordination of housing policy in general and the functioning of various Government institutions and agencies in the housing field in particular.

The committee said special efforts will have to be made in a variety of fields to deal with the backlogs and problems. The identification, assembly, acquisition and provision of land for township and housing development will have to be treated as a matter of urgency as regards the determination of priorities, the identification or creation of a responsible body or bodies to act as assembly agents, and the streamlining of development mechanisms.

Sufficient scope for differentiation or choice in the provision of housing should be created for all population groups on the basis of their socio-economic needs and capacities.

The provision of housing should be conducive to rational urban development and spatial ordering.

8 October 1985

SOUTH AFRICA

FIVE OFFER TO HELP FORM INDEPENDENT SPORTING BODY

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 7 Sep 85 p 8

[Text] FIVE leading figures in South Africa's sporting community have offered to help launch a sports body to represent all sporting interests in the country, the Minister of National Education, Mr F W de Klerk, said yesterday.

Addressing a national sport conference in Boksburg, Mr De Klerk elaborated on a policy statement released yesterday in which the government said it would continue to recognise the autonomy of sport.

"This means that the responsibility of creating structures within which sport and recreation can function is left entirely to sportsmen and sports women and sporting and recreational bodies.

"The government considers that . . . its role in the provision of sport should not be a prominent one," he said.

Rationalisation

Mr De Klerk said the government had decided, after considering a Human Sciences Research Council report on macro-sport, there should be a rationalisation of sport in South-Africa.

"It is for the different private sports and recreation bodies or sub-systems to unite themselves

in a new structure," he said. "It is their task to serve the best interests of sport and recreation by means of a self-structured and truly independent body."

Mr De Klerk said he had approached "prominent leaders" in the sports community to see if they supported the idea.

If the sports community wanted to launch a steering committee for the body, five representatives of the sporting community had already offered their services, he said.

The minister said the five were the SA Rugby Board's Dr Danie Craven; Mr Hugo Olivier of the SA Sport Federation; Mr Duimpie Opperman of the SA National Olympic Committee; Mr Joe Pamensky of the SA Cricket Union; and Professor Wynand Putter of the SA Association of Sport Science, Physical Education and Recreation.

"If the sport and recreation community made a further request to me, I would be prepared to act as the catalyst in obtaining the services of a highly reputable person to be chairman of such a steering community," the Minister said.

Mouthpiece

According to the Government statement, the

new representative body would be "the only mouthpiece of the sports and recreation community in those matters that the community entrusts to the body."

The functions of the body would be, among others, to mobilise finance for sport, form its own administration, introduce training programmes and to contribute to "an overall philosophy and national policy in the interest of the provision of sport", the Government statement said.

In the statement, the Government said although sport had been drawn increasingly into "the sphere of politics the government considers that . . . its role in the provision of sport should not be prominent."

Rejected

Therefore a recommendation by the HSRC for the creation of an autonomous statutory body to represent sporting interests had been rejected in favour of fostering the

creation of a totally independent body, with representation by all sporting organisations.

An advisory committee constituted by government would advise the Minister of National Education on sports matters and the existing Directorate of Sport and Recreation Advancement would be retained to assist the Minister.

Inter-racial

Referring briefly to inter-racial sporting contact, the Government said there was no "legal impediment" to the use of sports facilities by any person or group..

"The Government places no specific impediments in the way of free association of individuals and groups in participating in sport."

School sport fell under the control of the various education departments and the political office-bearers concerned — and not with the national sporting bodies — the statement said. — Sapa.

CSO: 3400/1150

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

FIRESTONE DONATION TO BLACK EDUCATION--East London--More than \$220 000 was presented to six Eastern Cape-based organisations by Firestone's managing director, Mr Peter Morum, yesterday, a company statement said. The money is part of R3,9 million donated by the American Firestone Tire and Rubber Company to black education and training programmes in South Africa. Among the organisations to receive grants from Firestone were the Emthonjeni Training Centre and the Teacher's Opportunity Programme, which received R55 000 each, the Centre for Social Development at Rhodes University in Grahamstown got R40 000, the Motherwell Day Care Centre and the Centre for Continuing Education each received R 28 000 and the YMCA's Quarryman Grove Camping Centre R14 000. At yesterday's presentation, Mr Morum restated Firestone's commitment to education and training programmes in South Africa. [Text] [East London DAILY DISPATCH in English 19 Sep 85 p 22]

SADF OFFICES OPEN--As from tomorrow liaison offices are to be established by the South African Defence Force in 13 Eastern Province and Border towns where complaints about misconduct by members of the SADF in the townships can be made. The officer commanding Eastern Province Command, Brigadier C P van der Westhuizen, has ordered that liaison offices be established where members of the public can report complaints. Offices will be opened in Port Elizabeth, Uitenhage, Kirkwood, Addo, Grahamstown, Somerset East, Cradock, Bedford, Adelaide, Fort Beaufort, East London, Queenstown and Aliwal North. [Text] [Port Elizabeth EVENING POST in English 10 Sep 85 p 6]

NO SOLIDARITY-NPP COALITION TALKS--Solidarity, official Opposition in the House of Delegates, will not take part in any coalition talks with the ruling National People's Party. This was made clear by the party's national secretary, Mamoo Rajab, who was reacting to Palanisamy Devan's bid to set up talks between the two parties. "My party is committed to the dismantling of apartheid and the removal of all discriminatory legislation," he said. Mr Rajab said it was clear from the NPP's performance during the past parliamentary session that Mr Rajbansi's objectives were not the same as that of Solidarity's. [Text] [Durban POST NATAL in English 4-7 Sep 85 p 2]

MIXED RACE TRAINS--"Neutral" compartments were placed in the centre of Peninsula trains because they were the closest to commuter subways and bridges at suburban stations, said the new public relations officer for South African Transport Services in the Western Cape. Mr Luther Diedericks, who has invited

commuter opinion on mixed trains, said it was only at the Cape Town station that commuters had to walk to find a neutral compartment. He said people who had telephoned to complain about the placement of the carriages had been satisfied with his explanation. "Mixed trains are still very new and so far things are running smoothly. We will be changing things and experimenting but we cannot change things around every week," he said. A common complaint from commuters who spoke to The Argus was that neutral trains merely gave first class white passengers more seats to choose from and less space in the already overcrowded second and third class carriages. Mr Diedericks said this was true "to a certain extent". "But there are still places in the first class neutral carriage, where there doesn't seem to be much mixing," he said. "Of course if all the neutral carriages are full and the whites-only carriages empty we will have fewer segregated carriages," he said. Mr Diedericks said most callers who spoke to him had been positive about the changes. "Give us time to sort the minor problems out," he said. [Text] [Cape Town THE ARGUS in English 9 Sep 85 p 8]

MEDICAL RESEARCHERS--South African researchers had to contribute to world medical knowledge if they wished to draw on the international pool of resources, the director of the Medical Research Council, Professor Andries Brink, said today. At the opening of the International Association for Dental Research symposium in Cape Town, Professor Brink said the benefits that discovery and science had brought to mankind made increasing demands on research and gave rise to high expectations. He said it was not possible for researchers to be "left alone and not bothered", as they sometimes wished. They had to work within a research organisation with a certain degree of bureaucracy and a committee system, because the public they served wanted to know what was being done. "The need for medical and dental research in South Africa is great and requires a major effort. We have the vast health problems of a developing world and also those problems of a developed world in excess," said Professor Brink. He said he believed there was a greater obligation to produce more researchers than there was practising physicians or dentists. Seventeen papers by students and staff of the University of the Western Cape's dental faculty have been withdrawn from the symposium. The decision was taken in protest against "the violence emanating from Government policies". The president of the South African division of the International Association for Dental Research, Professor C W van Wyk, said the boycott was "strange". "We are a scientific body and completely non-political," he said. [Text] [Cape Town THE ARGUS in English 9 Sep 85 p 2]

BELTEL TO GO COMMERCIAL--Beltel, the Post Office's new electronic information service, is to be upgraded and will go fully commercial early next year. Minister of Communications and Public Works Dr Lapa Munnik announced yesterday that this decision follows market research which, he said, proves the viability of Beltel. Officially opening the Videotex 85 conference being held in conjunction with the business efficiency exhibition, Bexa, at Johannesburg's National Exhibition Centre, Crown Mines, Munnik said the new system will cater for about 15 000 users, compared with the present 3 000; the number of information providers will also be increased. Munnik said improved facilities will include the ability to establish a connection via Beltel with any computer, the redesign of the electronic mailbox facility and a simplified method of searching for specific information. Since October 1, 1984, when Beltel tariffs

were introduced, users of the service have increased by nearly 250%--from 548 to 1 911. Information providers increased from 57 to 78. In July this year, users accessed 25 000 pages of information. Munnik said the success of Beltel depends largely on the quality of the information and services and he called upon information and service providers to maintain high standards. [Text] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 13 Sep 85 p 9]

ALFA ROMEO TO LEAVE--Alfa Romeo is pulling out of SA, MD Gianni Marinelli said last night. Marinelli said mounting financial pressure compounded by the falling rand had forced the decision. He said, however, Alfa was working closely with its dealer network to ensure continuity in workshop facilities, after sales service and the supply of parts countrywide. Alfa's decision had not been influenced by political pressure, he said. Marinelli said Alfa had sustained losses amounting to tens of millions of rands in the past three years and had accrued increasingly heavy losses. The market crisis had exacerbated the company's problems. "Unfortunately, the recent dramatic deterioration of the rand exchange rate and the persistently poor market conditions have destroyed the possibility of a recovery in the short term. "Long-term prospects would have involved ongoing losses and necessitated a considerable injection of new capital, which the Alfa Romeo group could not accept. "Taking all these factors into account, it has been decided to halt investments in the SA company and to suspend the production and sales operation activities." Alfa would wind down its operation over the next three months, but the production plant would continue to operate until back orders had been fulfilled, Marinelli said. The closure of Alfa's Brits factory will affect about 500 people. "Everything possible will be done to help workers find other employment. Negotiations are under way to sell the factory to a manufacturer, and should this sale materialise, many of the workers might thus be employed." [Text] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 12 Sep 85 p 1]

INVESTMENT NEEDED--South Africa needed foreign investment not for survival, but in order to grow at a rate that would offer a better quality of life to its poor people, Anglo American Corporation executive director Dr Zac de Beer said today. Dr de Beer told a Unisa School of Business Leadership disinvestment seminar in Johannesburg that that was the reason why disinvestment was "so cruel". He said the vacuum left by disinvestment or non-investment would have to be filled by South Africans from their savings. "The narrowing of the wealth gap was a long-term aim and if the well-to-do section of our population could be persuaded to provide capital either by direct investment or through financial institutions this could serve the dual purpose of filling the disinvestment vacuum and easing societal strains," he said. That would mean considerably raising the rate of personal and corporate savings here. "These savings could be achieved partly by scrapping apartheid, reducing the size of Government, and partly through austerity in consumption," Dr de Beer said. He said the consumption of goods and services by richer people was much too lavish, and matters should be adjusted in such a manner that the purchase of luxury items be less attractive. South Africa's defence expenditure was large and unproductive. However, reform could diminish the need for a large and expensive defence force. But, Dr de Beer said: "One would need to proceed with caution in order to avoid any unacceptable military risks." [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 10 Sep 85 p 4]

BLACKS UNHAPPY ON WHITE FARMS--South Africa's most dissatisfied group are blacks in white farming areas and migrant workers who live in township hostels, according to social science expert Professor Laurie Schlemmer. Professor Schlemmer was speaking at the Human Sciences Research Council international conference on intergroup relations in Pretoria yesterday. He said the perception of quality of life in South Africa differed sharply in the various race groups. Indians and whites were the least discontent, followed by coloureds, then urban blacks, rural homeland blacks, peri-urban shack-dwellers, and last were blacks in white farming areas and hostel-dwelling migrant workers. Professor Schlemmer's assessments were based on extensive research carried out in 1983. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 11 Sep 85 p 17]

JOB SHORTAGE--Graduates are finding it harder to get jobs, a trend that is likely to continue, warns the careers adviser at the University of Cape Town. Mervyn Wetmore, recently appointed to the post after seven years of student counselling at Rhodes, said yesterday the problem was acute for those who had done general degree courses. Graduates in areas such as computing and accounting should experience little or no problem, he said. Wetmore said the UCT's careers office annual job placement programme had shown many employers had a surprisingly unsophisticated approach to recruitment. Employers were invited annually to interview graduating students for positions and to give details of financial assistance and vacation employment. Wetmore said he planned a major symposium for April and hoped this would attract personnel executives and careers advisers. [Text] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 17 Sep 85 p 4]

EMIGRATION STEPS UP--More people are emigrating, according to figures released by Central Statistical Services. From January to June 5 006 (3 970 last year) emigrated. During this period immigration dropped by about 40% to 11 259. Of the 941 emigrants in June 133 were professional and technical, 38 engineers, 14 accountants, nine educationists and seven physicians or dentists. [Text] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 16 Sep 85 p 3]

FRUIT HARVEST--The drought has destroyed about 40% of the fruit harvest, says Boet van Niekerk, chairman of the Free State Fruit Growers' Association. Unusual cold and heavy frost had dealt an added blow, he said. [Text] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 17 Sep 85 p 5]

IRELAND'S BAN UPSET--Dublin--An agreement leading to the banning of South African produce from Ireland's supermarkets appeared to fall apart yesterday after it was challenged by the management of one supermarket. The Eire government had announced on Saturday that the country's leading supermarket chains had agreed to phase out the sale of South African fruit and vegetables after a 14-month strike by 11 employees at one Dublin branch. "The agreement will enable the protesters to advance their campaign without prolonging the dispute," the Labour Minister, Ruairi Quinn, said. The protesters, employees of a Dublin branch of the Dunne's supermarket chain, have been on strike since July, 1984, in a campaign against the sale of South African produce. After a meeting between the striking employees and Dunne's management yesterday, the company said reports of the agreement were misleading. Any decision on whether

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to stock South African produce would depend on price and quality, said a company spokesman. It was expected South African goods would continue to be available for the foreseeable future, he added. [Text] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 17 Sep 85 p 2]

AUSTRIA SPURNS SANCTIONS--Trade between South Africa and Austria is booming. In the first seven months of the year, imports from Austria increased by 1,5% to R123,28-million at an exchange rate of R1 to 7,6380 Austrian schillings. SA's exports jumped by 17,7% to R121,56-million. The main reason why Austria has not embarked on sanctions against SA is that the Austrian Chamber of Commerce and Industry handles all foreign trade independently of Government interference or politics. Heinz Rampitch, the Austrian trade delegate in SA, says the chamber tries to keep its business outlook unclouded by political prejudices. He sees South Africa as an economically sound market, especially in the long term. Apart from SA, Austria has trade connections with other nations experiencing political problems, like Iran, Chile, and North Korea. Dr Rampitch says Austria wants to expand its penetration of SA's machine-tool market. Machine tools make up about 5% of Austria's exports to SA. [Text] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 15 Sep 85 p 9]

CSO: 3400/1218

TANZANIA

BRIEFS

KAWAWA'S LIBYAN CONNECTION--Rashidi Kawawa, secretary-general of Tanzania's ruling Chama Cha Mapinduzi party, signed a cooperation agreement with Emile Mwiroroha, who holds the same post in Burundi's equivalent, the Uprona, during a five-day visit to Tanzania's western neighbour. He also met President Jean-Baptiste Bagaza, who the previous May played host to Muammar Kadhafi. Mr Kawara can reasonably be thought to have taken advantage of his stay in Bujumbura to find out more about the visit of the Libyan leader, who had shown little interest in this area of Africa since the Ugandan dictator Idi Amin Dada, whom he had supported, was overthrown with the aid of Tanzanian troops. [Text] [Paris INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 27 Jul 85 p 3]

PROBLEMS WITH POLICE--The Tanzanian police were given a rap over the knuckles on 19 July by Prime Minister Salim Ahmed Salim. Too many of them, he said, were taking bribes or were in league with bandits. The economic crisis affecting Tanzania could not justify such behaviour, he added. Mr Salim acknowledged that the task of the security forces was not an easy one, particularly in Dar es Salaam, where 200,000 people are unemployed out of a total population for the city of 1.3 million. The prime minister promised to provide the police with additional transport which would make their job easier. In parliament on the same day, Justice Minister Joseph Warioba informed MPs that armed robbery, corruption and rustling had reached such alarming proportions that national security would be threatened if the situation were not rapidly brought under control. Speaking of the overcrowding in Tanzania's prisons, the minister said the number of magistrates would be increased in order to speed up judicial procedures. Mr Warioba said the number of judges had increased from 580 in 1975 to 980 today. [Text] [Paris INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 27 Jul 85 p 4]

ROAD LINK WITH MOZAMBIQUE--The Southern Africa Development Coordination Conference is seeking finance to build a bridge with access roads linking Tanzania and Mozambique, the estimated cost of which is \$51.5 million. After independence Mozambique planned such a bridge over the Ruvuma River but the project was cancelled for lack of funds. The scheme, now taken up by the SADCC which has pledged to seek finance, will link the two countries between the towns of Milawa in Tanzania and Mocimboa do Rovuma in Mozambique. [Text] [Paris INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 27 Jul 85 p 6]

CSO: 3400/1061

ZIMBABWE

HERALD BLAMES BOTHA REGIME FOR MWENEZI MASSACRE

MB060845 Harare THE HERALD in English 2 Sep 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Botha to Blame"]

[Text] Like the coward that it is, strife-torn South Africa does not want to die alone, so it desperately tries to drag Zimbabwe along to its death by sponsoring murder and destruction in our country.

The coldblooded murder by dissidents of 21 people in Mwenezi last Thursday should accordingly be placed at the doorstep of the racist Botha regime.

It is common knowledge that South Africa has been training armed gangs such as the one which rounded up the residents of Sweetwaters Ranch and herded the Shonas among them into a hut where they were shot--and which also killed other people and burned down homes and school books in the same area. We would not be surprised if they fled across the border into South Africa after their callous atrocities.

It is known, too, that a military camp exists near Lousi Trichardt, just across the border from Mwenezi, and two of the many bandits captured by Zimbabwean security forces in the past have confirmed this to the Zimbabwean press.

One is left in no doubt therefore, especially considering South Africa's penchant for destabilizing its neighbors, that the dissidents responsible for the murder and mayhem in Mwenezi were sent by South Africa from this particular camp.

With its economy in shambles and law and order breaking down as a result of its refusal to change, South Africa will kick more wildly at its neighbors as internal pressures for meaningful reform mount further.

The success of the "Zimbabwean experiment" of nonracialism, which has confounded prophets of doom and looms large in Botha's own mind as world pressure mounts on him to dismantle apartheid, is obviously the single most potent external threat to the status quo in South Africa, among other things.

So Botha reckons that if he can succeed in diverting attention from his own burning edifice of apartheid by at least disuniting Zimbabweans, he can then turn around and tell the world there is no need for change in South Africa as ethnic problems also exist in other African states.

Or while attention is turned elsewhere he can formulate more pseudo reforms to hoodwink the world.

But, we say to South Africa: Zimbabweans will not succumb to its cheap tactics which also manifest its fear of change--change which guarantees all South Africans, regardless of color, a peaceful and more prosperous future.

To the progressive world, we say: the screw on South Africa must be tightened still harder until light dawns in Pretoria.

To our brothers and sisters languishing under the yoke of apartheid, this is the time for unity and unflinching courage, so they will succeed in defeating a government which has not their welfare at heart.

As for all of us Zimbabweans, the greatest part we can play to protect ourselves is by being alert and cooperative with the security forces.

For instance, if the people in Mwenzezi had been more watchful they would probably have become suspicious and alerted the security forces before the murderers struck.

But, of course, the continued presence of security forces in areas known to be frequented by ZAPU sponsored dissidents and other agents of South Africa will help as a deterrent.

CSO: 3400/1105

ZIMBABWE

RADIO TRUTH DISCUSSES MOZAMBIQUE MILITARY TIES

MB081220 (Clandestine) Radio Truth in English to Zimbabwe 0430 GMT
8 Sep 85

[Text] We still await official confirmation of the extent to which Zimbabwean troops have become involved in offensive operations against RENAMO in Mozambique. RENAMO communiques suggest that Zimbabwe National Army [ZNA] forces have combined with units of the Mozambican Armed Forces [FAM] in a major assault on Renamo bases in the Sofala Province. According to Renamo over 100 Zimbabwean troops were killed in this offensive. This figure may well be exaggerated, but in the absence of any official government statement at this end rumors are bound to circulate.

ZANU-PF owes it to the people of this country that the true situation should be clarified. We believe that so far at least two Zimbabwean brigades have been deployed in Mozambique: One in a defensive role of guarding our lines of supply; and the other for offensive operations against Renamo. With every justification it is claimed that the ZNA forces are far better trained and equipped than the FAM counterparts, but this is not a reason to sacrifice Zimbabwean lives in another country's civil war. As we have said so often, the repercussions for our nation could be extremely dangerous and far-reaching.

ZNA intelligence officers admit that the moral of the Frelimo troops is at an all-time low, so much so that they leave their dead and wounded behind on the battlefield. Some of our officers who have returned from Chimoio confirm that they and their men have a very low opinion of FAM soldiers. They appear to have no fight left in them and to be fit for protective duties only. Moreover, the FAM units no longer have any logistics support.

Meanwhile, to try and bolster their fighting fortunes, senior Frelimo officials and officers have launched an intensive recruiting campaign among the civil population, especially in Maputo. The chief of general staff, the secretary for defense, and the minister of internal affairs have all been involved in this latest effort. They toured

the factories in the Maputo area and tried to instill a sense of patriotism into the workers. There is a strong resistance to national service, because the citizens maintain that even after completing two years service as FAM they were not allowed to return to their civil occupations and lives.

The resources of our own national army are under strain at the moment, for on top of the heavy additional commitment in Mozambique, Minister Munangagwa has announced that new initiatives and operations have been set in motion to deal with dissidents in Matebeleland.

We wonder how forces for the two campaigns are being allocated. Are the ex-ZIPRA units being sent to Mozambique and the ex-ZANLA combatants to Matebeleland?

The military arena is not the only area where cooperation with Mozambique is under way. Representatives of the Zimbabwean and Mozambican police forces were recently engaged in discussions on the formulation of joint strategies. It is believed that the Mozambican delegation wished to study our police methods and procedures, with particular reference to the protection of key points, the use of mounted police and police dogs, the security arrangements for foreign diplomats and the general commander structure of our police force. There is no doubt that the older and more experienced members of our Zimbabwe Railways Police [ZRP] will have good advice to offer. Some of the later developments however, will be of no benefit to Mozambique. The destruction of the apolitical nature of our force and its conversion to a party political arm have nothing to commend it. Nor will our visitors have got any benefit from instructions on how to ignore [words indistinct] of facts to disrupt the lawful opposition.

We come back to the point that we have emphasized before. Fruitful cooperation with our neighbors on matters of concern is a most worthwhile exercise. Being sucked into [words indistinct] in a Mozambican civil war is something else altogether.

CSO: 3400/1105

8 October 1985

ZIMBABWE

RADIO TRUTH CONDEMNS MWENEZI KILLINGS, URGES TALKS

MB041144 (Clandestine) Radio Truth to Zimbabwe in English 0430 GMT
4 Sep 85

[Text] We condemn in the strongest and most vehement terms the reported outrage in Mwenezi area. Eighteen innocent people have been slaughtered and a number of others injured in a senseless and horrifying display of violence in its most barbaric form. Nothing can justify such bestiality, no cuase, no grievance can excuse the wanton and cold-blooded destruction of human life here in Zimbabwe or anywhere else in the world.

We are reminded, however, that ZANLA forces employed the same sort of brutal tactics during the liberation war. This very area of Mwenezi was the scene of a number of hideous crimes perpetrated against the local people and against innocent tourists. We hope that the killers, wherever they may be, and to whatever faction they belong, are tracked down and brought to justice. They must answer for their crime and pay the supreme penalty.

Mr Ian Smith's ranch manager was fortunate to escape with his life, when he ran foul of the same gang of bandits. It was experience he is unlikely to forget in a hurry.

There is an added dimension of tragedy to this shocking event. It took place at the very moment when the government and the leadership of ZAPU were said to be engaged in secret contacts to try and bring the internal strife in Zimbabwe to an end. Discussions of this nature have been recommended by Radio Truth over a long time. It is the wise and sane course of action to follow. We can only pray that the negotiators are not deterred from their chosen path by the Mwenezi massacre.

According to Enos Nkala, some form of package deal is being worked out between ZANU-PF and ZAPU, which may include the release of prominent ZAPU detainees, such as Dumisco Dabengwa and Lookout Masuku. A move of this nature would certainly help to defuse the situation and pave the way for more constructive developments.

Joshua Nkomo has counselled patience and clearly does not wish to raise expectations too high. When questioned about the alleged deal, he said: Wait a few days and there will be something to be said. You will hear from me. Efforts to negotiate rapprochement between the two main political factions can move into top gear, now that Comrade Mugabe has returned from his tour of the Far East. May commonsense prevail and a settlement be reached.

Up to now Nkala's vitriolic comments and his policy of unrestrained revenge have proved to be disastrous and a recipe doomed to failure.

CSO: 3400/1105

ZIMBABWE

LABOR MINISTER SAYS MANAGERIAL SKILLS STILL IN SHORT SUPPLY

Harare THE HERALD in English 10 Sep 85 p 3

[Text]

ZIMBABWE is a long way from attaining self-sufficiency in well trained personnel to manage the productive sectors of the economy, the Minister of Labour, Manpower Planning and Social Welfare, Dr Frederick Shava, said yesterday.

Opening a two-week seminar at the University of Zimbabwe on professional management action, he said that he welcomed and encouraged private bodies like the Zimbabwe Institute of Management which offered short courses on new management techniques. This would benefit aspiring managers facing new challenges arising from new methods of production.

"We should double our efforts towards training new recruits to managerial positions and update those already experienced, but seeking new challenges," the minister said.

"There should be a close co-operative dialogue between the training offered by private institutions and that by public ones such as the National

Management Training Bureau in Msasa."

His ministry was concerned that some professional bodies conducted their own courses and issued certificates and diplomas, in competition with national courses, that "stuck to so-called international standards which are, in fact, national standards in their countries of origin".

Cde Shava said these institutions should train local people to the established Zimbabwean standards and not continue to use the foreign standards.

The Government would not hesitate to correct racial imbalances where they existed. He deplored window-dressing by some companies and said it only resulted in the poor use of human resources. Although this practice kept the Government off the companies' backs, it was not effective in terms of good management.

The seminar will be attended by 58 practising managers of various organisations, including participants from Botswana, Malawi, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia.

The course will cover production management, management techniques, financial and personnel management.

CSO: 3400/1146

ZIMBABWE

BRIEFS

NEWS AGENCIES SIGN AGREEMENT--The Zimbabwe Inter-Africa News Agency, ZIANA, and the Zambia National News Agency, ZANA, have signed an agreement to strengthen cooperation in the dissemination and exchange of information. The agreement was signed in Harare today by the chairman of the ZIMBABWE MASS Media Trust, Dr (Debson Sadza) and the ZANA editor-in-chief, Comrade (David Shweka). Both parties will hold regular consultative meetings to review progress made in their cooperation and to make any necessary adjustments. Dr (Sadza) said the agreement signifies a step in the continuing struggle to decolonize the media to end dependence on multinational news agencies for information on Africa. [Text] [Harare Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 3 Sep 85]

CSO: 3400/1105

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